

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 296

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HERRIOT SEEKS CLOSER TIES WITH ENGLAND

Strengthening of Entente
Looked for in Paris—
Doubts Dissipated

CONTROL IN GERMANY TO COME TO AN END

Interallied Conference on the
Evacuation of Cologne,
Is Contemplated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 12.—There is a desire on the French side to arrange a meeting between Stanley Baldwin and Edouard Herriot, at which Austen Chamberlain will be present. It is probable that for various reasons several weeks will elapse before it is possible, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that consent has already been given.

M. Herriot visited the British Ambassador, the Marquess of Crewe, to thank him for Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Chamberlain's references at the Guildhall banquet.

Echoes of Resentment

It is suggested that a personal talk would be advantageous. Thus the doubts whether the Conservatives could work with the Radicals appear to have been dissipated. It was believed that the British Government did not hesitate privately to express to the French Ambassador, St. Count de Aulair, its disappointment at M. Herriot who, on the eve of the polls in England, repudiated the Soviet Government and generally endeavored to help Ramsay MacDonald, with whom he associated his political fortunes.

Echoes of the resentment reached Paris, but it is stated that the British Ambassador has smoothed matters over. Before the end of the year there should be an interallied conference on the subject of the evacuation of Cologne, according to the treaty, should be handed back to the Germans next January.

The Geneva Protocol

The French had contended that the Rhineland clauses did not begin to operate until Germany fulfilled its obligations, therefore, evacuation was still unnecessary. M. Herriot will probably abandon this thesis. Military control in general in Germany is to be raised and the Geneva protocol fits in.

Before the formal conference, however, French and British confidential talks will take place in Paris. The position of M. Herriot is not excessively strong and he cannot afford to be on less friendly terms with Mr. Chamberlain than with Mr. MacDonald. Everything points to a continuance of the strengthening of the entente cordiale during the next few months.

Anglo-German Questions

Revived by Guildhall Speech

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The report of Stanley Baldwin's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall was received here with considerable interest, as for Germany two very important questions are about to be settled between this country and England, namely the evacuation of Cologne by British troops and the conclusion of a German-English commercial treaty.

A leading Conservative newspaper has already drawn attention to the British Prime Minister's statement that he will adhere to the peace treaties as important in view of the withdrawal of the British occupying forces from Cologne which is provided for by the Treaty of Versailles to take place next January. This paper also declares that Germany should remember Mr. Baldwin's words that his adherence to peace treaties would not result in stagnation when "the unreasonableness of certain conditions of the Treaty of Versailles and the Dawes scheme begin to manifest itself."

In the meantime, the question of the removal of the special duty of 26 per cent levied by England and France on imported German goods—which is being demanded by Germany—is considerably delaying the progress of the negotiations regarding the conclusion of the Franco-German and Anglo-German commercial treaties. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed that it is especially France, it is said, which is reluctant to do so, whereas the French defend their resistance by pointing to England which first introduced this duty. The German industrialists were most vexed when France copied England a couple of months ago, and declared that in this way they were being prevented from increasing their exportation sufficiently to enable them to meet their obligations under the Dawes scheme.

SERIOUS DISORDERS OCCUR AT KAVALA

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 12.—Serious disorders occurred at Kavala, yesterday, where discharged factory workers attacked an institution, attempting to hinder exportation. Another case was in a village in Macedonia between refugees and natives, a few days ago, who having their lands expropriated in favor of refugees, attempted to seize them by force.

It is believed the movement was liberally provoked by enemies of the Republic who were desirous of fomenting discontent. Refugee deputies appealed to the Government, demanding adequate compensation for the victims.

Franco-Belgian Accord Reached on Immigrants

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Italian Government is greatly pleased with the practical results which are now beginning to manifest themselves of the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration held in Rome a few months ago. The International Labor Bureau has already appointed a commission to examine the resolutions adopted at the conference, with a view to suggesting new legislation on the matter to the governments. The same step has been taken by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, which appointed a commission having an identical object.

It is also announced that an agreement has been concluded between France and Belgium to regulate the treatment of Belgian immigrants in France, which agreement is based exclusively on the resolutions adopted at the Rome conference referring to the welfare of immigrants.

DEPUTIES VOTE AGAINST KEMAL, AND SPLIT PARTY

New Organization Formed in Opposition to the
Angora Leader

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 12.—At last the long-threatened cleavage among Turkish politicians has taken definite shape. Ever since Mustafa Kemal Pasha rallied the Nation and led it through military defeat to a diplomatic triumph over western Europe he has exercised a dictatorship more absolute than was ever wielded by the sultans.

At first it was a military autocracy in which Kemal was law and on the foundation of the Republic he took steps to insure a constitutional guarantee of his prerogatives. He accorded himself power to dissolve Parliament, and his enactments retained the right to nominate prefects and insisted that Turkish politics should consist of one single party of which he was the head. As he had swept the Sultanate and Caliphate from his path, so he regarded criticism as high treason against the Republic.

Turks' Progress Stayed

Everything tended to confirm his personal despotism. Few outside the President and his immediate entourage could have imagined that such a system could endure. He has rivals—some disgruntled by loss of office, others desirous of tasting its sweets. Many, again, sensed danger to the state in a personal sovereignty destined to become the plaything of private ambition. Furthermore, the resounding patriotic talk which is the stock in trade of Kemalism does not alter the fact that Turkey is making no progress toward economic recovery, while the alleged reform of the judicial and educational systems has done little save alienate foreign powers and antagonize Orthodox Moslem thought. And it was no answer to critics of the Kemalist régime to accuse them of being monarchists and all-round reactionaries.

Objections to Yeto

Thus the opposition slowly matured and on Wednesday last, 19 deputies took the bold, possibly dangerous, step of voting against the Government. What is more significant, however, is the number who abstained from division, for out of 273 members of the Angora Parliament only 166 participated in the voting. Kemal's popular party undoubtedly intended to expel the malcontents, but they forestalled this action by resigning definitely and forming a Republican party with the former Premier Raouf Bey at their head.

How quickly this nucleus will grow, whether there will be one or more opposition parties, remains to be seen, for the position is at present very obscure, but it is evident objection to the presidential veto and discontent with the existing administration will be openly voiced. It is by no means unlikely that the development will emphasize the antagonism between Constantinople and Angora.

SPANISH LOSSES HEAVY NEAR LARACHE

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 12.—Spanish losses during the fighting near Larache were greater than officially reported. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that France will insist on Spain strictly carrying out the terms of the treaty regarding its zone.

Wet weather is greatly interfering with the operations in both sections of the zone and is delaying the evacuation of Sheshuan.

NAVY PROCEEDS WITH PLANS TO SINK WARSHIP

This Despite Efforts of W. B. Shearer to Prevent It by Court Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Navy Department is proceeding with its plans to destroy the superdreadnought Washington by using it as a target for practice at sea on Nov. 15, despite the efforts of W. B. Shearer to prevent it by court action. The ship is to be towed out to sea today, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said.

The notice served on Mr. Wilbur to appear in court on Friday, to show cause why an order restraining the Secretary of the Navy from carrying out his plan should not be granted, was merely an order to appear and show cause, and was not accompanied by a temporary restraining order as is generally the case, so that the Department is still free to act. Such an omission is sometimes made in instances where there is doubt about the right to seek an injunction of this character. The secretary will not appear at court, but will be represented, and the Navy's case will be under the direction of the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Wilbur in outlining his attitude said there was no occasion for the Department to base its plans on the requirements of international law in stating its case. The international legal phases of the matter were settled when the United States Government ratified the treaties, he pointed out, so that there remains to be considered only the national laws of the country, as they apply to what the Department intends to do.

Most naval officers differ from Mr. Shearer in his contention that the Treaty authorizes the conversion or salvaging of the Washington. The Treaty, they point out, specifically provides that the total airplane carrier tonnage shall not exceed 139,000 and that not more than two ships under construction at the time of the conference be allowed. The cruiser Saratoga and Lexington, with a combined tonnage of 86,000 tons, are under conversion and the remainder must be made up by new construction.

Planned by Charles Z. Klauder

Philadelphia, indicate that it will be 360 feet long, 260 feet wide and 680 feet high, with four entrances and 16 high speed elevators. The foundations of the building will require about 1 1/2 acres. The quadrangle of the university, of which the Cathedral of Learning will be the center, includes about 15 acres. Stone & Webster, Inc., have the engineering contract.

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Astronomer's Recent Find Proves Eccentric Planet

Californian Calculates Orbit of Speeding Object
Discovered by German Professor

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 12.—Primary calculations just completed under the direction of Prof. A. O. Leuschner of the astronomical department of the University of California, and his assistants, reveal that the fast moving object discovered Oct. 23, by Professor Baade at Bergedorf, Germany, is a minor planet moving in a highly eccentric ellipse at a high inclination to the ecliptic, close to the earth and near its perihelion, said an announcement by Professor Leuschner today.

The calculations, the announcement said, were attended by great difficulties due to the discovery of errors in earlier observations. Professor Leuschner said:

While the inclination of about 28 degrees is exceeded by that of the planet Albert, with inclination of about 33 degrees, and while the eccentricity of about .55 is equaled by two other planets, there is no other planet now known which has both such high inclination and eccentricity.

At its closest approach to the earth, near perihelion on Sept. 28, the (new) planet's distance was about 20,000,000 miles, or approximately twice the distance of the famous planets Eros and Albert at their closest possible approach. The new planet is receding from both the earth and the sun.

The mean daily motion of the new planet is about 7.85 seconds of arc. The length of its semi-major axis of the ellipse is 2 1/2 astronomical units. The orbit intersects the ecliptic at a point 243 degrees east of the vernal equinox and the perihelion (point of the orbit nearest the sun) lies 103 degrees farther east in the orbit.

The investigation was made possible chiefly by the accurate observation secured at the Lick Observatory since Oct. 30 by Assistant Astronomer H. M. Jeffers and Astronomer R. H. Tucker. An observation of Oct. 27 by Dr. V. Hiesbroeck at the Yerkes Observatory at the University of Chicago, and one by E. C. Power at the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., also were utilized.

The planet, Professor Leuschner said, has been photographed by H. B. Kaster, a graduate student of astronomy.

SCHOOL SKYSCRAPER TO SAVE \$2,000,000

Pittsburgh University Sees Economy in Compactness

Work on the 52-story Cathedral of Learning that will house the University of Pittsburgh will be started immediately, Dr. John Gabbert Bowman, chancellor, announces.

The building, in Gothic style, will cost approximately \$10,000,000 and will accommodate 12,000 students. Plans for the new building, designed by Charles Z. Klauder of Philadelphia, indicate that it will be 360 feet long, 260 feet wide and 680 feet high, with four entrances and 16 high speed elevators. The foundations of the building will require about 1 1/2 acres. The quadrangle of the university, of which the Cathedral of Learning will be the center, includes about 15 acres. Stone & Webster, Inc., have the engineering contract.

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BARUCH FAVORS A TRADE COURT FOR COMMERCE

Says It Would Be to Business Man What Supreme Court Is to Lawyer

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A court of commerce, before which business men could appeal in time of over-production and low prices, in order to arrange for the mutual fixing of prices and the cutting down of over-production, was proposed last night, in a statement by Bernard Baruch, formerly of the War Industries Board, following a closed meeting of 150 former members of the board.

Mr. Baruch's statement, in part, follows:

What shall be the attitude of Government toward business? During the war we built up great committees of industry some of which have remained in the form of associations. These are capable of great good and possible great harm. A grave question is, shall the Sherman Anti-Trust Law prevent such great combinations and associations, or shall business be permitted to combine for better production and distribution, thereby cheapening both to the producer and the consumer. And if they are permitted to function what regulatory or supervisory power should be exercised?

These combinations, by their mass production, increase the standard of living by placing in the hands of the greatest number of people many of the things which they need for comfort and luxury.

Aid to the Merchant

One of the ideas that we discussed among ourselves was the establishment of a court of commerce before which business men would come with such questions as whether in time of over-production and low prices they could cut down production and fix a price.

If it were possible to establish such a court today what could and what could not be done? Instead of an industrial body like the Federal Trade Commission, would it not appeal as much to the business man as the Supreme Court to the lawyer? Broadly, this court would encourage such practices of co-operation and co-ordination in industry as the public benefit, but it should be clothed with the power and charged with the responsibility of standing watch against and preventing abuses.

We must soon determine what we are going to do with our great aggregation of capital. By encouraging it we are going to make it more difficult for individuals to start a business and cause them to flock to the service of these great corporations in order to make a livelihood and career for themselves. I have heard many capitalists of industry say that they would never go back to a consolidated form because industry and profits have been increased by breaking up into smaller units.

Many of the ideas worked out as war measures are being put into

Standardization and elimination of waste.

An impetus given to the idea of superpower.

The mobilization of men, money, food and materials and manufacturing resources for the purpose of getting the greatest efficiency in war time, with a minimum of profit and the least possible dislocation of industry. This was our specific task. We think we did it well.

Those are all subjects that have arisen from your work, and they, together with the general state of trade and the economy of industry, are subjects that I throw out to you as matters for discussion.

In so far as business is concerned, I would say this: The Dawes plan is a start in the right direction for the solution of the reparations problem. We must not permit ourselves to believe that it is the solution, but it is a step forward, and I believe that the other steps will follow.

It is in our business interest to have certain social and economic questions. One of these is the railroad problem. Consolidations will be encouraged. Because of that and other things that I shall not dwell on, I believe that we are now facing an industrial and economic revival that may be so long, continued as to be termed an industrial renaissance. I must look for greatly improving business.

Belgian Parliament Reopens

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—Parliament was reopened today after four months' vacation. The Socialist deputy, Mr. Brunet, was re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies and Comte de Roodenbeke was re-elected president of the Senate.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

MISSISSIPPI JUDGE FAVORS JAIL TERMS

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 12 (Special).—Violators of prohibition and narcotics laws in this section have met their "Waterloo" in the person of Judge Edwin Holmes of the federal court. First offenders, as a rule, get off with fines, ranging anywhere from \$25 to \$100, but this week a few "old offenders" appeared before him.

One young bootlegger was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined \$1000. Another defendant, held under a drug law violation, was sentenced to the federal prison for three years and fined \$3000.

New York—An office boy 32 years ago, Ernest Stum is now chairman of directors of three insurance companies. He succeeds the late Henry Evans, who also started as an office boy.

Chicago—A touch of after-election prosperity has been given the industrial district in East Chicago, Indiana, by the Inland Steel Company resuming operation of 18 sheet mills in plant there. To handle added operations working crews were drafted from other mills where double shifts were at work.

Warsaw—The Government has fixed a charge of the equivalent of \$3 on each 225 pounds of grain exported because of the limited crops in Poland this year. This charge amounts to a prohibition of grain exports.

New Navy Official

THEODORE DOUGLAS ROBINSON

Named Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President Coolidge, to Fill Post Made Vacant by Resignation of Theodore Roosevelt.

Keynote View Co.

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BRAZIL REBELS ARE ROUTED BY LOYAL TROOPS

Defeat and Surrender of
Warship by Mutineers
Checks Revolt

By Special Cable
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12.—News from southern Brazil indicates that the revolutionists have been completely routed from all important positions, loyal troops having got in between the two flanks and so decisively defeated one that the other was dispersed.

The Rio Grande do Sul rebels who for several months have been making sporadic attempts to overthrow the state government have retired to the southwest corner of the state, whence they can escape into Argentina or Uruguay if closely pressed.

When it was learned, several weeks ago, that General Isidoro Lopez, with the remnants of the revolutionist army which evacuated Sao Paulo at the end of July had arrived at the conference of the Iguaçu and the Parana rivers, the Rio Grande rebels attempted to reorganize and join him somewhere between San Borja and Iguaçu. The rebels captured San Borja and Uruguaiana, the latter in an important river port, and laid siege to Itaipu.

Plans of Insurgents
While they are holding these points Dr. Antonio Monteiro, the political leader of the Rio Grande revolution, was to reorganize the main army at Alegrete under Col. Honorio Lemos, his chief military partner in the rebel enterprise.

Loyal troops under Flores da Cunha advanced to a position between the Alegre and Parana rivers and on Sunday defeated the main rebel army near Alegrete. The rebels, thereupon evacuated Uruguaiana, raised the siege of Itaipu and fled northeastward.

It was reported this morning that Isidoro Lopez had asked for amnesty, which the Federal commander is reported to have agreed to extend to the subalterns, but not to Lopez and his chiefs.

Mutineers Well Treated
News of the surrender of the warship Sao Paulo to the Brazilian representative at Montevideo is said to have greatly discouraged the revolutionists. Those who have escaped to Argentine territory across the river from Uruguaiana frankly declare their cause is lost.

The dreadnought Minas Geraes was to arrive at Montevideo at noon today and accompany the Sao Paulo back to Brazil. The Minister of Marine, who was aboard the Minas Geraes when it started pursuit went ashore at Florianopolis when he learned that the boy commander had surrendered the warship and sought refuge of Uruguayan hostility.

The Sao Paulo was shifting to the roads last night and her berth will be given to the Minas Geraes. Meanwhile the Uruguayan are feasting the young Brazilian mutineers like heroes. They have the freedom of the city, eating and being housed at the expense of the Government in comfortable army barracks, but no steps are taken to restrict their liberty or make them feel like prisoners, which they are not.

Brazilian Ship Awaited
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 12.—Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the Brazilian battleship, Minas Geraes, which was due to arrive here yesterday morning to take charge of her sister ship, the Sao Paulo, the latter vessel having surrendered here after being seized by mutineers in Rio Janeiro Harbor last week.

When the Minas Geraes failed to appear, the Brazilian government entered a protest with the United States government. The Brazilian government entered a protest with the United States government. The Brazilian government entered a protest with the United States government.

It Does Make a Difference
Where You Eat
GEORGIAN CATERERS
256 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue
Boylston Street at Washington
4 Brattle Square, Quincy House
BOSTON
In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

Anchor Alloy
Lawn
Fences
ANCHOR POST
FENCE COMPANY
79 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

ANCHOR Alloy Lawn
Fences are made of
Anchor Alloy—strong and
durable because made of Alloy
Steel.
ANCHOR POST
FENCE COMPANY
79 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

MEDICALIZING OF SCHOOL DECRIED

Strong Platform Is Adopted
at Chicago Convention
to Restore Liberty

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Deplored compulsory medicine in all forms, especially when involving children and animals, the American Medical Liberty League closed its sixth annual meeting here last night.

The "stripping, weighing and examining of children," was condemned on the ground that "it offends their finer sensibilities and is a violation of the right of the individual child to the privacy of its own person." It was resolved that all legitimate means be used to stop the practice at public schools, fairs, the Parana rivers, the Rio Grande rebels attempted to reorganize and join him somewhere between San Borja and Iguaçu.

A new platform takes a stand against "the experimentation on dumb brutes in laboratories; the medicalizing of the public schools; the forcing of individuals into hospitals against their will; the quarantine of the healthy on the strength of medical suspicion; the compulsion of medicine in all forms."

The use of iodine in table salt, recommended by certain public health officials, and other food medication, was condemned by the league, which called upon its members and others to refuse to purchase iodinated salt and other medicated foods.

Progress for the cause of medical liberty in Indiana is assured by the election as Governor of Edward Jackson and the defeat of his opponent, who had the backing of medical organizations. Robert Marsh, a lawyer of Indianapolis, told the convention.

The Rev. Guy C. Williams of Chicago said in his address: "If doctors have a right to force their theories on us, we preachers have a right to prescribe religion for them. 'People ought to be aroused to what is going on. My three children were kidnapped by the Health Department, whose doctors entered my home with the aid of police. Although I asked to have the children's case diagnosed by three regular physicians, this was refused and they forcibly took them to a hospital.'"

William E. Williams of Chicago, a consulting engineer, declared there had been an onslaught on the school children. He added:

"Too often children examined in schools are advised where to go for treatment. I know of one case in Chicago where a physician has been given a good practice through help of a school doctor. There is too much graft in the name of public health service."

Otto Cullman of Chicago, was elected president of the league. The Rev. Guy C. Williams was chosen first vice-president, John Maxwell, treasurer, and Mrs. Lawrence W. Little, also of this city, was re-elected secretary.

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS
OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The third World's Poultry Congress will be held in Ottawa in 1927, according to F. G. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, who recently returned from the last congress held at Barcelona, Spain. He stated that the revenue from Canada's poultry products last year had amounted to nearly \$150,000,000.

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QUALITY MEASUREMENTS THE SERVICE STORE

Wickerson
HARDWARE
Coats For The
Games, \$50 to \$85
ENGLISH Overcoats of the
fashionable "Meadowbrook."
The "feel" of the soft warm
fabric contributes essentially
to the pleasure of an Autumn
day.
Half-belted or belt all around
heather shades, new silvery
grays as well as bluish and
crowside tones. Mostly the
popular big double-breasted
models.
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Slip-on Overcoats for business,
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Priced \$47.50 to \$65
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Fences are made of
Anchor Alloy—strong and
durable because made of Alloy
Steel.
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TAX LEGISLATION TO BE HELD OVER

Short Session Not to Touch
It—Mellon and President
Confer on Matter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Administration has no present intention of pressing for tax legislation at the coming short session of Congress, it became known today, after Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, had conferred with President Coolidge.

It is understood Mr. Mellon does not consider it practical to take up the problem at this session because of the lack of time and in view of other difficulties entering into the situation.

The Administration has not given any consideration so far to the calling of a special session of the new Congress after next March 4, to consider tax reduction.

Administration officials feel it would be rather futile to renew the tax fight at the short session since the problem has just been thrashed out and the resulting law is just now going into effect.

What Congress itself may attempt, without recommendation from the administration is another question. Some elements in the Senate and House want immediate action, despite the fact that the Republican party leaders seem agreed with the White House as to the inadvisability of such a course. Others are pressing for a special session after March 4, and it remains to be developed whether they will muster sufficient strength to convince the President that such a session should be called.

Unless Mr. Coolidge issues a special session call the new Congress will not meet until a year from the coming December. Those who are urging a special session point out that the President declared after the act of 1924 was perfected that he favored another revision at the earliest opportunity and they argue that a delay until late in 1925 would not carry out that program.

Mr. Mellon conferred for more than a half hour this morning with the President. It is understood the question of taxation was discussed in some detail.

Churchmen See
Paths to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

States, spoke at the dinner, saying Christianity cannot survive another war, neither can permanent business prosperity come to a war-threatened world.

Religion in Turkey
Optimism was expressed in a report given to the council by its general secretary, Henry A. Atkinson of New York, who returned recently after a four-month study of social and religious conditions in Europe.

The League of Nations has found itself, Mr. Atkinson said, "Here, therefore the League has been feeling its way. Now it is becoming more and more a power with which to reckon. Each day shows more plainly the need of American representation. Had we been represented the Japanese question probably would not have come up. From a religious standpoint the European countries are in bad shape. There is a general feeling of despair."

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IN checks if you like them—in plaids if you prefer
stronger effects—or light gray to perennial oxfords
—striped worsteds or mottled saxonies—or the always
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They are all sack suits of distinction, built on
the easy, two and three button models, bringing
both style and comfort to the wearer.
And as we always maintain for our standard in
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SEIZED ALIEN PATENT SALE DECRIED IN COURT BY STONE

Attorney-General Presses Suit to Recover German Dye
Process—Rights Sold to Chemical Foundation, Inc.—
Declares Price Too Low and Buyers a "Trust"

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Ultimate disposal of the seized German dye patents, should the Government recover them from the Chemical Foundation, Inc., would rest with Congress, Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, indicated today in summing up the Government's suit in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to have the patents returned. It was the first time in many years that the Attorney-General of the United States appeared personally in Philadelphia federal courts to plead a Government case.

The Federal District Court in Delaware had dismissed the Government's suit to recover. The patents were sold to the foundation by the Alien Property Custodian and the Government contends the disposal was illegal and the price paid inadequate.

Moorfield Storey, of counsel for the foundation, who preceded the Attorney-General in his argument, maintained that the return of the patents would mean "nothing but confiscation," and loss to the purchasers. Mr. Storey declared that the suit was suggested by a "conspiracy of Germans" who visited Washington before the start of the litigation.

Foundation Called "Trust"
Mr. Stone emphasized that ultimate disposal of enemy property treated with Congress, and declared that the order signed by Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State during the Wilson Administration, in behalf of the President, only provided for dispensing with a public sale of the seized German patents, and did not order a private sale for them.

Pointing out that the Foundation was organized as a "trust," he cited a law prohibiting trusts for the benefit of "unascertained persons," except for charitable purposes. "There is no pretense this was a charitable trust," he added.

The contention of the Foundation that return of the patents would be confiscatory, Mr. Stone said, was erroneous. The Foundation would be asked to give an accounting to the Government, and would be reimbursed.

Confiscatory Policy
The price paid for the patents, \$271,000, was condemned by the Attorney-General, who pointed out that after the Foundation had acquired the patents its earnings amounted to \$675,000.

"The vice in this case, as I see it," he continued, "is that no duty imposed upon a trustee to determine a proper value was performed. I do not care whether it was German property or United States property, the sale should have been determined. The whole seizure was carried out on the basis of a confiscatory policy."

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mr. Edith Force, Grand O.
Susan M. Ellis, New York City.
Miss Kathleen Lockie, London.
Miss Helen Perry, Aberdeen, S. D.

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can be achieved only if your
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style and perfect comfort.
Style is the result of that smart
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Comfort comes because our shoes fit—
skilled hands and eyes see to that.
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ever had, and we think it much the
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JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO
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Well Dressed Look
can be achieved only if your
shoes are right—right as to
style and perfect comfort.
Style is the result of that smart
simplicity which J. P. & N. shoes
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skilled hands and eyes see to that.
Come today and try a pair of our new
fall shoes—our selection is the finest we
ever had, and we think it much the
finest in Boston.
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THE "PEACETTES" BEGIN CAMPAIGN

Women's League Starts 7-Year
Crusade to End War

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—By 1931 all wars must end, according to the plans of the German branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The "peacettes" have decided to endorse and support a seven years' world campaign to end war, started under the auspices of Gustave Spiller of Geneva.

Mr. Spiller was organizer of the first International Moral Education Congress, held in London in 1908 and of the first Universal Races Congress, held at the University of London in 1911. More recently he has been interested in the activities of the League of Nations.

The German women, in an appeal to support the seven years' campaign, point out that the problem of world peace is now largely of a political nature. They therefore ask all adherents of the world peace ideal to center their efforts upon the members of legislative bodies, leaders of political parties, cabinet ministers, and the editors of political organs.

DANE KNIGHTED IN WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence).—A unique ceremony was conducted in this city recently, when knighthood was conferred upon O. S. Thorgerson, former Danish consul in Winnipeg, by the present consul, A. C. Johnson, who acted on behalf of King Christian of Denmark. Mr. Thorgerson now becomes a Knight of Dannebrog. He was created here for 10 years, retiring about two months ago.

CANADA'S TRADE BRISK
BRANTFORD, Ont., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Industrial conditions are brightening and prospects are the best for four years in the machinery trade here. Large orders for pulp plant machines received here reflect the corresponding improvement in the pulp industry. One plant here is working 22 hours a day turning out engines for Price Brothers' pulp and paper mills. Many local plants have orders to keep them running till next summer.

ALBERTA'S WOOL CROP
EDMONTON, Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The 1924 wool-growers who comprise the membership of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, have received \$29.73 for the 1924 wool crop of 32,283 pounds, which is an average of 31.75 cents a pound. There is still a late shipment of 5000 pounds of wool not yet disposed of. The wool crop sold in 1923 averaged 28.5 cents a pound.

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TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON
Just Released from Bonded Warehouse
Twenty Bales

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Druggets
Hand woven and reversible and made to
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RICH BROWNS, INDIA REDS, OLD YELLOWS
ON SOFT NATURAL GROUNDS
Tile, Mosaic, Patterns with Plain
Centers, Band Patterns, Star Patterns,
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From expert analysis our druggets are shown to
be the best obtainable, being heavier and with a
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Great White Fleet
Cruises to the
Caribbean
Twenty-three days of luxurious sight-seeing, visiting
Havana, Cuba, Jamaica, the Panama Canal and Costa
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Shore Trips Included, FREE
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Every Passenger a Guest
Is the slogan of the Great White Fleet. It means more
individual attention, effort and safety, than you can get on
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Make reservations now through your local
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ECLIPSE NEAR OF REPARATION COMMISSION

Communique Issued From
Secretary's Office—Salaries to Be Abolished

PARIS, Nov. 12 (P)—The permanent eclipse of the Reparation Commission is foreshadowed in a communique issued today by the commission's general secretary. The communique describes the measures for reorganization which will be enforced by Jan. 31 "in consequence of the creation of organizations provided for in the experts' plan, the functioning of which must entail considerable reduction in the work of the other organizations of the Reparation Commission."

The chief delegates will no longer be obliged to live in Paris. Their present salaries will be abolished but they will be entitled to fix monthly indemnities, with variable allowances depending on the number of days they are present and on their traveling expenses. Many secretarial posts will be abolished as will also be the finance service and the service regulating reparation in kind.

The assistant delegates will maintain their present functions and will, moreover, form a permanent managing committee, directing the work of the interallied general secretariat and carrying on current business.

The citizens of the United States referred to in Paragraph 2, Annex 2, Part 8, of the Treaty of Versailles, will be added to this committee when it takes a decision on a question regarding the report of the first committee of experts.

The four chief national delegations will each be granted 200,000 francs annually for all of the expenses of their budgets. The question of smaller offices will be taken up immediately since those now occupied in the former Astoria Hotel in the Avenue Des Champs Elysees will be vacated as soon as possible after Jan. 31.

FRENCH TRIBUTES PAID TO AVIATOR

Stone Erected Commemorating
Santos-Dumont Flight

PARIS, Nov. 12—A memorial stone commemorating the first officially controlled airplane flight in France was inaugurated this morning by the under-secretary of aviation, M. Laurent-Duport, at Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, where M. Santos-Dumont covered 220 meters in 21.15 seconds on Nov. 13, 1908.

TrIBUTES to the Brazilian aviator in the French press today recall how he exploited the miniature plane, which resembled a toy more than a practicable flying machine, ended in a crash upon landing, demolishing the plane. It is also recalled that it later became known that the Wright brothers had already done better than this flight, but it is emphasized that Santos-Dumont's success owed nothing to the Wrights.

During the ceremony, M. Santos-Dumont received from the Belgian aviator, Coppers, the decoration of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold II, sent by the King of the Belgians.

M. Santos-Dumont offered to supply funds for the erection of a memorial stone on the drill ground at Satory, commemorating the feat of Clement Ader in leaving the ground in a heavier than air machine on October 14, 1897.

NEW JERSEY JUDGE ASSAILS LAWBREAKERS

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12 (Special)—The fight of municipalities to compel soft drink parlors and restaurants to arrange their windows so as to afford a clear view of the interior to police scrutiny has been upheld by Supreme Court Justice James Minton, when he dismissed an attack upon an ordinance of the town of Kearny, N. J., by a soft drink dealer, who was convicted under such a law.

The judge asserted that the regulation was beyond the municipal powers. Incidentally, Justice Minton held it to be a matter of common knowledge that attempts are made to violate the prohibition law under the guise of soft drink sales, and that places where liquor is sold are

MAUD'S CAPTAIN SENDS MESSAGE

Plan to Drift Past North Pole
Abandoned

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 12 (P)—The Norwegian explorer, Otto Sverdrup, today told the Berlingske Tidende that the latest message he had received from Raul Amundsen's exploration ship, the Maud, was not favorable. He expressed the opinion that the plan to drift past the North Pole in the Arctic ice floes would have to be given up.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, is said to interpret the message from the Maud to mean that the vessel has abandoned the drift and is now trying to get back to Berling Strait. He believes the Maud has exhausted her oil supplies and must depend on her sails to reach safety.

Mr. Sverdrup said that apparently the Maud must remain in her present location near Cape Baranof for another year. The message from the Maud follows:

Came free of ice Aug. 7, 1924. Drifted north, 14,200 degrees east. Impossible to go around new Siberia. Had to turn and go west around the world. Passed Laptev Straits Aug. 19, seven miles from Cape Baranof. Aug. 27. No possibility of proceeding inside or outside and had to go under Bear Island. Now 14 four miles north. Four sailors on island. The Maud sprang a little leak stern working through ice. Otherwise all well.

EGYPT CONFIDENT OF REACHING GOAL, KING FUAD ASSERTS

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (P)—King Fuad, in the address from the throne on the occasion of the opening today of the Egyptian Parliament, declared that while the recent visit of the Premier, David Lloyd George, to Great Britain did not result in the beginning of new negotiations, the Egyptian Government had confidence that this eventually would be the result.

"We shall reach our goal," he said, "by virtue of the strength of right, of the union of the people, of their attachment to the throne and of the solidarity of all for the safeguarding of our rights in the two parts of the Valley of the Nile without admitting or recognizing any act or fact likely to prejudice them."

SLOVENE PARTY REPORTED FORMED

LONDON, Nov. 12—As already announced, the new Parliament Government has dissolved the Chamber, and will hold fresh general elections, but by setting back the date of this event until Feb. 8 the Premier has given himself a free hand for three months in which to prepare the electorate for a new trial of strength.

Meantime, the Croat Republican movement doubtless will be given the shift of the whole of the centralized administration will be greatly strengthened. On the other hand, Stephan Raditch, the Croatian leader, announces the formation of a Slovene Republican Party. If true, this cannot fail to complicate further an already complex situation.

END TO RAILROAD STRIKE IN AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Nov. 12 (P)—Representatives of the striking railroad men today reported to their unions the result of negotiations with the railroad administration and it was generally believed the Administration's proposals would be accepted and an order to end the strike issued.

If the strike ends before the meeting of the National Council Thursday, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, who has been asked to form a new cabinet, will present his ministry to the council at that time.

GREAT BRITAIN INFLUENCED BY UNITED STATES

So Sir A. Geddes States
in First Walter Page
Lecture

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 12—In the first Walter Page lecture delivered before the English-Speaking Union here yesterday afternoon, Sir Auckland Geddes dwelt on the United States' growing influence upon the British Empire, and asked why co-operation between the governments of the English-speaking peoples was not as complete as seemed at times to have been possible. The answer he gave was connected with the racial distinction in the United States, as well as here, to give a blank check to any one. He urged that it there was to be co-operation, it must be of equals and not a case of "follow your leader."

The American Ambassador said that he passed by any question of the English-speaking peoples was not as complete as seemed at times to have been possible. The answer he gave was connected with the racial distinction in the United States, as well as here, to give a blank check to any one. He urged that it there was to be co-operation, it must be of equals and not a case of "follow your leader."

One commemorative tablet to Mr. Page has been erected in Westminster Abbey and another on his house in Grosvenor Square. The balance of the memorial fund is to be devoted to a library in the permanent home here of the English-Speaking Union.

LONDON, Nov. 12 (P)—In a lecture describing the United States as one of the great stable empires of the world, Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador to Washington, told an audience of 3000 at Westminster Hall how profoundly American thought was influencing the United Kingdom, and, to an even greater extent the British dominions.

Speaker Surprises Audience

The British dominions that look out on the Pacific, he said, "feel that in Washington there is an instinctive understanding of their difficulties, which, when they come to London, they have to explain laboriously in Downing Street." The speaker seemed to surprise some in the audience with the remark that when the dominions looked to the mother country and found no satisfactory understanding, "they are apt to look to Washington, and Washington, with inviting eyes, looks back on them."

The far-flung British Empire, Sir Auckland said, has yielded the leadership of the world in many respects to the compact empire of the United States. He cited the Washington Arms Conference as an example.

The former Ambassador's address was the first of a series of Presidential lectures, given in memory of the former American Ambassador to Great Britain, and was delivered with many dignitaries surrounding the speaker, Stanley Baldwin, who was one of the guests, declared the proper solution of the question of Anglo-American relations meant the peace of the world.

Lesson Learned from America
"The greatest lesson we as a country ever learned we learned from America 150 years ago," said the Prime Minister. "She taught us how to manage our colonies happily. As does not always happen, we got a second chance to learn while the world was young enough to permit of colonial expansion. I always think we English people in thinking of America, ought to remember what it was that drew people of our stock overseas to America. First, it was to obtain complete freedom of conscience; second, to make a new start, and third, to be quit of Europe."

Speaking of the dominions and their relation to England, Sir Auckland, in his lecture, said: "The dominions speak of us as the motherland and of our Parliament as the mother of parliaments. I think that

GREEK PREMIER FIRM DISCIPLE OF VENIZELOS

Michalakopoulos Says Cabinet of Fast Work Will Now Operate

ATHENS, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Cabinet in Greece are of mushroom growth, notably since the establishment of the Republic. Since the dethronement of King George II five cabinets have come and gone within a short period of 18 months, and some 50 new "political" benches have been promoted to positions in the ministry. During this time many good and brilliant proposals have been drafted, but most of them have remained dead letters, owing to the rapid changes in the state administration.

Mr. Michalakopoulos, the new Prime Minister, whose political views have always been considered as well-poised, circumspect, and moderate, as a party leader hardly rallies to himself 50 congressmen, and it is evident that a Prime Minister with such a meager force will always be subject to obstructions and downfall.

More Vigor Necessary
In order not to cause unnecessary deterioration and languor in the functioning of the state machine, the new Prime Minister proposes to do away with the proverbial sloth and destructive unpunctuality, thanks to which affairs drag along slowly, which fact makes the masses lose their confidence in the Administration.

Mr. Michalakopoulos declares that his Cabinet will open up a new path in the administrative life of the country, and will gain the right to be called the "Cabinet of rapid business."

PRESIDENT CALLES TO HAVE NEW HOME

Famous Castle of Chapultepec Is Being Renovated

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence)—When Plutarco Elias Calles takes his seat as Mexico's Chief Executive Dec. 1, he will find the historic Castle of Chapultepec, centuries old residence of the rulers of this country, not only completely renovated and embellished as a place of abode, but also reconstructed to provide business offices for the President and his official staff.

Offices of the President for the dispatch of usual affairs and reception of visitors will be moved from the ancient Palace of the Viceroy to the castle. Only the larger public functions and receptions will be held in the national palace, it was announced.

Chapultepec, which, in the Aztec, means Grasshopper Hill, was first used as a residence by Montezuma II, ruler of the Aztec Empire. The castle was begun in 1535 by Viceroy Matias de Gálvez. It was stormed and captured by American soldiers in the war of 1847. In 1856, a year before the fall of the Maximilian Empire, it was reconstructed and decorated under Emperor Maximilian's orders and the Bosque de Chapultepec cleared and beautified. During Porfirio Diaz's rule the castle and grounds were improved until it became one of the first show places on the Continent.

RICH NUT

That Delicious Spread for Bread
Churned of Pure
Milk and Nut Meats

ASK YOUR GROCER!
or See Cheeses of Mont. Valley Butcher

LIQUOR METHODS COMPARED IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

Government Control Has Not Decreased Debt of Former, as Was Claim Made for It—Sister Province Prospers Under Prohibition

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—In view of the unsubstantiated assertions continually emanating from advocates of Government control of liquor to the effect that Quebec Province is enjoying unprecedented prosperity under such a system, as compared with Ontario under complete prohibition, it is both interesting and enlightening to arrive at the facts.

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CITY MANAGER
PLAN DECLARED
COMING REGIMEGoverning Experiences in
Ohio Cities and Boston
Conference Topics

Should American cities control their own destiny or be the pawns of the states? Does the famous Boston Charter, which was a pioneer experiment 14 years ago, still offer the last word in metropolitan government? Is the new Cleveland Plan, whereby a nonpolitical city manager is employed by a city council, likely to overthrow ward politics and supersede other methods of handling municipal affairs? These were questions raised and discussed today at the final gathering of the National Municipal League, holding joint sessions at its thirty-third annual meeting with the Governmental Research Association and the National Association of Civic Secretaries. Today's sessions were held at the new Chamber of Commerce Building, in Boston.

The Cleveland plan of city management offers an example in city government which Boston must one day follow, declared Richard S. Childs, New York City's first city manager, in his address at the afternoon session when the topic was "The Boston Charter—Is It Undergoing Repairs?" Earlier in the day Cleveland's experiment was touched on by Mayor Hewitt, secretary, Citizens' League of Cleveland, who explained that Ohio's policy of city home rule made the Cleveland experiment possible.

Tests of Governing Plans
"Cleveland, the only city in population in the country, adopted the city manager form of government in 1923 and is now operating under a council of 25 members, with a city manager in place of a mayor," explained Mr. Hewitt, adding that under the municipal home rule amendment which was added to the Ohio constitution in 1912, "Ohio cities have become the laboratories for experimentation in the form of municipal organization and government." "The people of Ohio are well pleased with the constitutional provision," he said, "and there is no disposition to go back to the old conditions where the cities were the pawns on the political chessboard of the State."

Twenty-one Ohio cities have framed their own charters and are now operating under the constitutional grant. Mr. Hewitt said. The grant permits them to exercise all powers of local self-government. Both Cleveland and Ashland are now experimenting with the proportional representation plan, which has been found to be satisfactory. The broad grant of powers given to the cities under the constitution has been upheld by the courts; Dayton has had the city manager form of government for 10 years.

Other speakers at the morning sessions, when "Municipal Home Rule" was the topic, were Lawrence Tanager, New York lawyer, and Prof. C. C. Hornum, Bowdoin College. Professor Hornum advocated increased home rule for cities in the field of policy making, but urged that the states should increase supervision of cities in the field of administration. American cities, he said, should decide for themselves what they will buy with their money and how much they will spend. Local public opinion is the best check on excessive tax burdens. Cities should finance such public utilities as they desire to own and operate. On the other hand, he could see no sound basis for home rule in the purely administrative aspects of municipal finance.

Boston should turn to the Cleveland experiment of a city manager and proportional representation to better its municipal government, said Richard S. Childs, in the final League session this afternoon. "Boston must sooner or later do as Cleveland did, abandon its present charter and move on to the city manager plan, preferably with proportional representation," said Mr. Childs. Fourteen years ago the Boston charter was a pioneer experiment which was later copied by Pittsburgh, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Los Angeles. It became the "prevailing type of charter for cities of over 500,000 population in the United States." Now, he intimated, this charter has been superseded by new forms of city government such as that in Cleveland.

City Council "Overshadowed"
The Boston charter centralized great power, including the appointive power, in an elective mayor, while the city council became a small body with rather negative powers, the speaker said. "The city council charter for bringing concentrated public scrutiny upon the election of the powerful mayor. He criticized it for failing to do the same thing with the 'overshadowed' city council. The charter failed to make the council sufficiently important to induce the people to do the choosing," Mr. Childs said. He also criticized the "unwieldy electoral unit" which is too large, he said, for the candidate who does not have a political machine behind him. He concluded: "Election at large in a city as big as Boston is impracticable, if you want the voters and not the political machine to hold power. To give up

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Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE A-1 BREAD
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Extra Fine English
Broadcloth Shirts
Collar Attached \$2.65 Neckband Style
THEUTICA
"Iowa's Greatest Apparel Store"
Des Moines, Iowa
Soliciting mail orders for FRANKEL'S
FANCY "A" SHIRT
Men's Full Fashioned Pure
Silk Hose, \$1 Per Pair
Unexcelled quality, guaranteed quality.
Unexcelled value, 6 pairs priced \$4.50
FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.
Des Moines, Iowa

the election at large of mayor without loss of administrative unity, you must substitute the appointive city manager. To give up the election at large of council you must increase the powers of the council and change the ward election or proportional representation. It is futile to change to ward election or P. R. without making the councilmanic election a matter of lively public interest by increasing the importance of the councilman.

"The logical way to increase the importance of the councilman is to get them, as the popular representatives, appointed and control the chief executive and dictate all municipal policy; in other words, as Cleveland does in the city manager plan."

The make-up of the Boston City Council has run down until now it has aroused Cleveland people of all parties, declared George R. Nutter, of the Good Government Association and former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who declared that conditions in Boston can best be improved by the introduction of "proportional representation" to revise the interest of the average voter. Proportional representation makes the voter feel that his vote really counts for something. This system, he explained, baffles political machines. Mr. Nutter explained his point as follows:

Proportional System Explained
"This system allows each voter to mark his preference in candidates in 1, 2, 3, order. It provides that whenever any candidate gets a quota—that is, the number of votes reached by dividing the total number cast, by the number of candidates running—he shall be declared elected, that second choice shall then come into play, that under certain circumstances the last man, who received the lowest number of votes, shall be eliminated. In this way an average voter counts for something; there is always the chance that he will get his second or third choice."

"Investigation shows that where tried this system has been successful, and that the 'machine' is powerless against it. However, political devices mean nothing compared to the intelligent interest taken by the people in their own elections."

Other speakers who discussed the Boston Charter were Nathan Matthews, Jr., former Mayor of Boston, and John F. Moors, formerly of the Boston Finance Commission; State Representative Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the legislative Ways and Means Committee, who was the luncheon speaker.

At the meeting of the Municipal League yesterday, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, urged that a policy be adopted of urging factories out of Boston into the country. Relationships between Japan and the United States were discussed by Charles A. Beard, formerly professor at Columbia University and until recently connected with the Bureau of Municipal Research in Tokyo. He said in part:

"If the United States is not more happy in managing its Oriental relations in the future, we may expect our trade in Japan to lag behind and our moral influence to decline."

The Washington Conference did something to allay the fears of Japan, but the recent abruptness of Copeland and the influence of the State Department have largely undone the good results of that conference.

\$60,000,000 CLEVELAND TERMINAL OUTLINED
CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—The new \$60,000,000 Union Railway terminal under construction by the Van Sweringen interests here will be a structure "as high as the building code will permit" and probably by far the tallest building in Cleveland, according to H. D. Joutet, one of the engineers who has outlined the first line more than general aspects of the project. The terminal and the first units of the projected rapid transit lines will be ready for use in 1928.

To illustrate the magnitude of the undertaking, Mr. Joutet gave these figures: Extent, 30 acres; grade yards to be excavated, 3,000,000; buildings, 400; terminal tracks to be laid, 42 miles; platform space, 450,000 square feet; street bridges to be built, 7,500 lineal feet; railroad bridges, 4,500 feet; railroad viaducts, 450 feet. After terminal operation between East Fortieth Street and West Twenty-fifth Street will be electrified.

CO-OPERATIVE
COTTON MARTS
HELD MILL AIDNecessity for Bigger Crop
to Keep Spindles Going
Stressed in Boston

What the broad policy of co-operative effort can be and is accomplishing for the world's economies, is typified clearly by what has been done in the cotton industry of the United States, in the view of C. B. Howard, general sales manager of the American Cotton Growers' Association, who was the principal speaker at the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

Mr. Howard was discussing the Federal Trade Commission's report on the cotton trade, which had considerable to say about co-operative cotton marketing associations. He explained that the exchange of which he is the sales executive is a co-ordinating agency of a dozen of the cotton co-operating states, formed and supported by them for the purpose of doing various things for the states more cheaply and efficiently than the states could do independently. Referring to the advantages of this mutual effort, Mr. Howard said, in part:

"Young as the co-operatives are, making their way over practically an untried path, at least so far as cotton is concerned, the results are very gratifying. Comparison between six of the co-operative states and 35 cotton merchants shows that the farmer received a materially higher price for his cotton marketed through the associations than was paid by the merchants for the cotton they bought. The point I wish to make is that the interests of merchants and mill men are identical."

Cotton Crop Insufficient
For three years the cotton crops of the world have been insufficient to supply the demands of the trade. Spindles have been kept going out of an accumulated surplus which is now gone. At the present time the world is dependent upon the present crop to keep running. A sufficient supply of cotton is far more important than the price paid for it. Idle spindles are useless. All the cotton manufacturer need be concerned about is that the price is paid for the cotton he needs. The power of the consumer and that he be enabled to make a profit on his output.

A cotton grower is also entitled to a profit on his output. In the past he has been forced, under the uncooperative mortgage system existing in the south, to sell the major portion of his crop within the three or four months of the growing period. In October spinners would be buyers for 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 bales of cotton and the grower would dump 2,500,000 bales on an unwilling market. The result was that prices were forced lower than was justified by supply and demand. Co-operative action would stop this by pooling the supply and feeling it out gradually.

The result would be more stable and even level of prices throughout the year without the violent fluctuations we now have to contend with. This is so injurious to business. The spinner's interest, therefore, is to encourage co-operative marketing in order that the farmer may make a profit, thus encouraging him to produce cotton in sufficient quantity and at a reasonable and paying price to him.

Reform of Exchanges
Plunging into the highly technical phases of cotton marketing, Mr. Howard discussed the future markets, especially New York. He said he was satisfied that unfavorable conditions now existing are due partly to the New York Exchange operates and partly to the manipulation made possible by these rules. In this connection he said:

"I am probably about as much opposed as anyone to too much government in business; but I believe the only way you will ever get at these necessary changes is through legislation. I have watched the New York exchange for a great many years. I have seen many corners, squeezes, manipulations, rigging of grade differences, etc. I have also seen efforts by a minority of the exchange members to change such conditions and provide fairer treatment for the outside cotton trade, merchants, mills and others who dealt upon the exchange. But there have always been influences sufficiently powerful to

EXPERT OPINION
ON WINE BARREDJudge Charges Jury in
Federal Case Against
Representative Hill

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Charging the jury in the trial of Representative John Philip Hill, in the United States district court, for violation of the Volstead Act, Judge Morris A. Soper today directed the jury to ignore the definitions of intoxication as expounded by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, and Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore.

These witnesses testified yesterday that cider with 2.70 per cent alcohol and wine with 1.64 per cent alcohol are intoxicating. He also told the jury to find Colonel Hill not guilty on the fifth and sixth counts of the indictment, which charge him with maintaining a common nuisance at his home.

Nuisance Charges Dismissed
The testimony, the judge said, did not show that the defendant had sold or furnished intoxicating liquors, and therefore dismissed these charges. "The only things which you have to determine in this case are questions of fact, which are narrow and few. There is no question of the manufacture and possession of the cider and wine. The defendant admits those charges."

"The question for you to decide is whether the articles so manufactured and possessed are as described in the indictment; that is, you must decide whether the fruit juice that he manufactured was wine and was intoxicating in fact."

Judge Soper then told the jury they were not to accept the definition of intoxication as given yesterday by Dr. Howard A. Kelly and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who said that any amount of alcohol, no matter how small, produces some degree of intoxication. The standard of intoxication which the jury should have in mind, Judge Soper said, is that produced by a beverage which contains enough alcohol to intoxicate a normal man when drunk in such quantities as a man is able to drink.

Intoxication, the judge added, is what the layman knows as "being drunk."

Burden of Proof
When Judge Soper had completed his charge, District Attorney Woodcock asked him to instruct the jury that the burden of proof rested on Colonel Hill to prove that his fruit juices were not intoxicating in fact, and that it was not incumbent upon the government to prove that they were intoxicating.

This, Mr. Woodcock argued, is provided for in Section 33 of the National Prohibition Act. Judge Soper, however, declined to take Mr. Woodcock's construction of the law, and declined to so charge the jury.

Judge Soper's charge to the jury preceded the argument in the case, which was opened by Arthur W. Machen for the defense. Mr. Machen told the jury it was not John Philip Hill who was on trial, "but the last vestige of American liberty." Mr. Woodcock objected, and Judge Soper told Mr. Machen he could not make an anti-prohibition speech in court.

GRAND CONCOURSE BUS PATRONS LAUD SERVICE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Bus service now being maintained on the Grand Concourse by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company under authority temporarily given by the city has been made the subject of a questionnaire.

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
FOR MEN 25, Pennsylvania
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. \$1.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

Seasonable Flowers
For all occasions.
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Standard in every respect, four-row cylinder, costs less, writes better, really a personal writing machine; only \$60.00 with case.
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JUDY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
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from Olaf's makes a special Christmas Gift that every member of the family can enjoy.
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EXPERT OPINION
ON WINE BARREDJudge Charges Jury in
Federal Case Against
Representative Hill

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Charging the jury in the trial of Representative John Philip Hill, in the United States district court, for violation of the Volstead Act, Judge Morris A. Soper today directed the jury to ignore the definitions of intoxication as expounded by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, pure food expert, and Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore.

These witnesses testified yesterday that cider with 2.70 per cent alcohol and wine with 1.64 per cent alcohol are intoxicating. He also told the jury to find Colonel Hill not guilty on the fifth and sixth counts of the indictment, which charge him with maintaining a common nuisance at his home.

Nuisance Charges Dismissed
The testimony, the judge said, did not show that the defendant had sold or furnished intoxicating liquors, and therefore dismissed these charges. "The only things which you have to determine in this case are questions of fact, which are narrow and few. There is no question of the manufacture and possession of the cider and wine. The defendant admits those charges."

"The question for you to decide is whether the articles so manufactured and possessed are as described in the indictment; that is, you must decide whether the fruit juice that he manufactured was wine and was intoxicating in fact."

Judge Soper then told the jury they were not to accept the definition of intoxication as given yesterday by Dr. Howard A. Kelly and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who said that any amount of alcohol, no matter how small, produces some degree of intoxication. The standard of intoxication which the jury should have in mind, Judge Soper said, is that produced by a beverage which contains enough alcohol to intoxicate a normal man when drunk in such quantities as a man is able to drink.

Intoxication, the judge added, is what the layman knows as "being drunk."

Burden of Proof
When Judge Soper had completed his charge, District Attorney Woodcock asked him to instruct the jury that the burden of proof rested on Colonel Hill to prove that his fruit juices were not intoxicating in fact, and that it was not incumbent upon the government to prove that they were intoxicating.

This, Mr. Woodcock argued, is provided for in Section 33 of the National Prohibition Act. Judge Soper, however, declined to take Mr. Woodcock's construction of the law, and declined to so charge the jury.

Judge Soper's charge to the jury preceded the argument in the case, which was opened by Arthur W. Machen for the defense. Mr. Machen told the jury it was not John Philip Hill who was on trial, "but the last vestige of American liberty." Mr. Woodcock objected, and Judge Soper told Mr. Machen he could not make an anti-prohibition speech in court.

GRAND CONCOURSE BUS PATRONS LAUD SERVICE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Bus service now being maintained on the Grand Concourse by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company under authority temporarily given by the city has been made the subject of a questionnaire.

Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
FOR MEN 25, Pennsylvania
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. \$1.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

Seasonable Flowers
For all occasions.
Moderate prices.
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WOMEN AVOID
PULPIT ISSUESWoman Preachers Agree to
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Not Doctrines

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Preaching is as natural to women as to men and goes hand in hand with religious democracy throughout history, the Rev. Miss Southard told the delegates to the sixth annual convention. She continued:

"Whenever a revival of religion sets the spirit free, women preachers are the first to appear. They are simple, they are not barred from the ministry. In the book of Acts we find narratives of women prophesying and expressing the religious spirit. In early Methodism, women preached. In the nineteenth century, when there was much lay preaching, there were many women preachers. In 1803 they were stopped by rules of the church. When there is no priestcraft, no ecclesiastical government, the religious spirit is expressed in women as in men."

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"Time and again we find words translated to mean one thing when applied to men, another when applied to women. One case is the translation of Romans 16: 1. Paul commends 'Phoebe our sister, which is a servant of the church,' according to the English translation. The word translated 'servant' is used 30 times in the Bible. Sixteen times it is translated 'minister,' three times 'deacon.' The only time it is used in reference to a woman is 'Phoebe.' 'Studying the word with its context, we make certain that 'minister' is the correct translation here. Phoebe was either a ruling elder or a bishop."

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MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP DISCUSSED BY CLUB WOMEN

Effort Is Pledged to Obtain Censors by Delegates to Thirtieth Annual Convention of New York Federation at Lake Placid

By MARJORIE SHULER

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y., Nov. 12.—(Special Correspondence)—"The game which the New York Federation began to play at its thirtieth annual convention in session here today, when Mrs. Clinton B. Smith of Flushing, chairman of motion pictures, announced that there would be vacancies shortly on the State Censorship Commission. The organization is pledged to censorship, and the women gave evidence of their intention to obtain the best possible censors."

Mrs. Smith was speaking on the challenge, "Are we sincere in our efforts for better motion pictures?" "Every town could be its own censor if it would," she said. "Every club could be its own censor, if it would, every woman could be her own censor if she would. But towns, clubs, and women do not take the time or the trouble. And who will do the work unless the Government undertakes it?"

Mrs. Smith visited Hollywood this summer and she said that she recognized the rights of invested capital, but that she placed first the right of the people to clean pictures.

Alternative Conferences

This morning was devoted to alternative conferences, including one on law enforcement at which Mrs. W. W. Wicks of Brooklyn recommended that enforcement agents be put under civil service, that first offenders receive jail sentences, and that aliens convicted of second offenses be deported.

Mrs. W. W. Wicks, chairman of the national committee on restriction of outdoor advertising, told the convention that the committee is ready to confer at all times with the advertisers. "We want to further the best possible interchange of opinion and to agree upon common

action with the industry in specific questions upon which we can agree," she said.

Mrs. Lawton reported that in the last year the number of assisting states has been raised from seven to 14, the number of organizations from 20 to more than 50 and the number of national advertisers cooperating in the women's campaign from three to 15. "We have proved the efficiency of working directly with the advertiser," declared Mrs. Lawton.

"Selling Their Flag"

Mrs. Wicks stressed the importance of law observance on the part of club women and declared that those who are campaigning for light wines and beer are selling their flag for filthy lucre.

One of the most interesting conferences dealt with international relations and included a discussion of Pan-American relations by Mrs. John Lewis Childs of Floral Park. Mrs. Childs presented an invitation from Lima, Peru, for Dec. 20 for the third Pan-American Scientific Conference and the second Women's Pan-American Conference. Mrs. Childs represented the state delegation in a through Pan-American countries, establishing friendly relationship between the New York women and the women of those countries.

At last evening's meeting the speakers were Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Miss Marjorie Shuler. Mrs. Pennybacker made an eloquent appeal for individual participation in the formation of public opinion and in the conduct of elections. Robert Imandt of New York and Mrs. Evadne Lapham of Peru, chairman of the arts committee, played; Mr. Imandt on the violin and Mrs. Lapham at the piano.

CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS PLAN TO SAVE TIMBER CUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—About two-thirds of the timber cut in the United States goes to waste, and never reaches the consumer, said this waste it is possible to save at least half for utilization in industry, according to Col. W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, who today made formal announcement of the national conference on the utilization of forest products to be held in Washington on Nov. 19 and 20.

The conference had been called by Henry C. Wallace, late Secretary of Agriculture, with the purpose in view of caring for the timber remaining in this country which is one of the most urgent necessities confronting the Nation, Colonel Greeley stated.

The conference, which is to be attended and addressed by representatives of the leading timber producers and users of the country, is to discuss and attempt to formulate ways and means for the utilization of waste forest products. In addition to the one-third of the cut it is thought possible to save at the present time, it is considered that methods may be devised whereby a considerable portion of the remaining third may be conserved.

The conference is to be attended by representatives not only of manufacturers, but of dealers, manufacturers and users of lumber, timber, pulp and paper and other forest products, and also the engineering and forestry professions, educational institutions, the trade and daily press, and the various government agencies. It is proposed to have brought out the concrete results obtained by practical timber producers and manufacturers, rather than present the views of the professional forestry men connected with the Department of Agriculture.

WOMEN IN NEBRASKA HOUSE

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Three women will sit in the lower house of the Nebraska Legislature this winter: Miss Sarah H. Muir, teacher of English in the Lincoln High School; Mrs. Mabel Gillespie, wife of a Sarpy County farmer living near Gretna; and Mrs. Clara S. Humphrey of Mullein, the wife of a ranchman. These will be the first women to be enrolled as members of a Nebraska Legislature.

CANADA HAS LITTLE COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Canada is more free of counterfeit money than any other country in the world, declared J. A. Machado, president of the Canadian Bank Note Company, at a recent gathering of the Ottawa branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Machado spoke on the making of bank notes, describing the various processes employed that make counterfeiting practically impossible.

During the last five years the company has been printing paper money for about 40 different countries, the total volume representing nearly 50 per cent of the world's circulation. Their success was due to their ability to demonstrate that they could produce money that could not be counterfeited, according to the speaker.

MOSCOW-PARIS AIR SERVICE PLANNED

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Plans are under way for a direct aerial passenger service between Moscow and Paris. The first airplane over the projected route, which covers Strasbourg, Prague, Warsaw, Vilna, and Smolensk, arrived at Minsk yesterday, carrying the director of the French Society of Aerial Communication, which will direct the service.

Regular biweekly flights will be inaugurated early in the spring, the 1500-mile journey to be covered in 19 hours by planes carrying eight passengers each. The machines will be equipped with searchlights and other accessories for night flying. The present railroad journey between Moscow and the French capital occupies nearly five days.

One of many everyday uses.

For Removing Chewing Gum from Carpets, Rugs, Upholstery, Clothing, Shoes, Floors, etc., read directions on label and in booklet under label of every bottle.

CARBONA
UNDEVELOPED
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
25c, 35c, 65c & \$1 Size Bottles at all Drug Stores

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

The Names of Furs

THE PURCHASER of a fur garment is entitled to know exactly what he is buying, and no name should ever be applied to furs which can possibly be misunderstood.

Absolutely uniform nomenclature is difficult to arrive at, partly because the names of furs come to us from several languages, partly because different methods of handling and treatment make it necessary to have different names for skins of the same animal.

We take great care to give our patrons the fullest possible information regarding the origin and character of any fur article they are considering. "Trade names" are never used without the explanatory phrase which tells exactly what they mean.

Revillon Freres
ESTABLISHED 1873
FIFTH AVENUE at 53d STREET NEW YORK CITY

"Hell's Kitchen" Is Turned to Good Use by Salvation Army

Special Correspondence

ALL glass schooners filled with flowers at the Salvation Army headquarters are the only reminders of the former purposes of the building on Twenty-Seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, which has just been converted into a hotel for women by the Army. Habitués of "Hell's Kitchen," however, are less likely to forget the erstwhile practices of the saloon which, for many years, flourished on that corner. But the recollections of the countless coming and going of idlers are gradually giving way to impressions of new activities. Business has improved due to the many women and children who come and go from the comfortable shelter that has been provided them in this building.

"As far back as the present generation can recall," dates the existence of the former saloon, as stated by a Salvation Army official. Prohibition closed it—presumably. But for some time, many of the old habitués continued to come after it began to operate as a barroom for "soft drinks." But that stage, too, passed and about eight months ago the Salvation Army bought the entire building, which until recently has been undergoing the necessary renovation before it could be operated as a hotel for women.

This home for self-supporting women is the only such institution maintained by the Salvation Army in New York and fulfills a great need. Formerly a smaller shelter in the Bowery took care of a limited number. But the increased demand for homes for working women who could not maintain their own homes led to the selection of this site by Col. Margaret Rovill, who is in charge of all social work for the Army in 22 southern and eastern states.

Under her direction, the entire barroom equipment was destroyed or sold, except for the schooners. Five upper floors, formerly used as Turkish baths, were secured and painted and equipped with furniture for living quarters. It is conducted now under the management of Commodore Margaret Cordill, and provides accommodations for about 30 women and children, at a rate varying from 30 to 50 cents a day, including breakfasts during the winter months. An income is derived from the first floor, which has been rented for store purposes.

Across the street diagonally, another encouraging change has been wrought by prohibition. The passing of another saloon, known as "The Bucket of Blood," has wiped out an equally unlovely blot on local history and made way for a restaurant in a greatly improved neighborhood.

CURTAILING OF MOTOR CREDITS PROPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Automobile finance corporations are reported to be interesting themselves in curtailing the current practice of buying motor cars "on time" when the buying power of the prospective purchaser is questionable. A national campaign is said to be under way to discourage the practice which is assuming large proportions.

Among the steps which will be taken are those of more thorough credit investigation systems, higher initial payments, shorter term for completing payments, and discouragement of purchasers obviously unable to finance the purchase of a car. Last year, it is stated by automobile interests, 75 per cent of passenger motor cars and 88 per cent of trucks were sold on the partial payment plan, which is said to be objected to by clothing and food retailers, who state that their customers are buying automobiles rather than necessities.

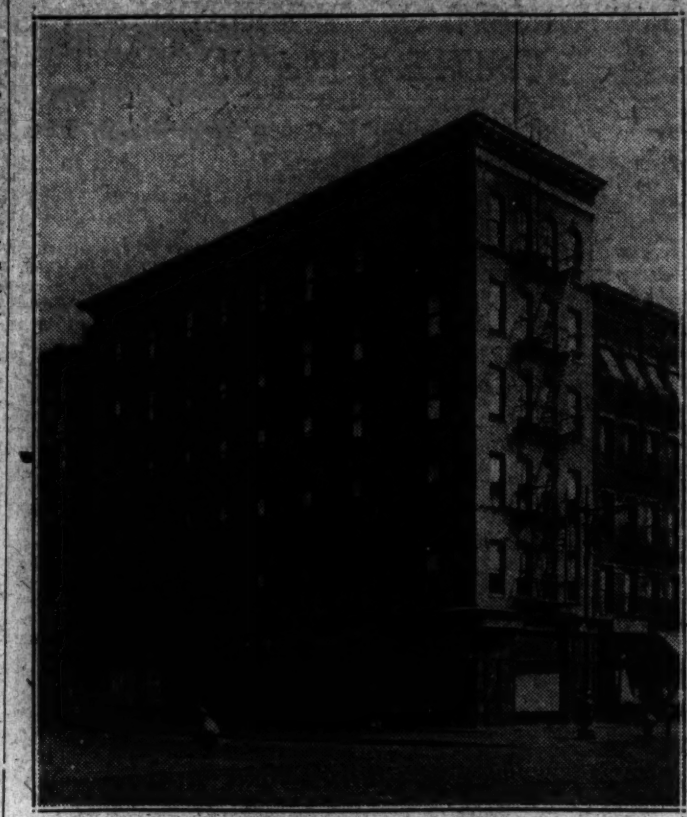
100 Engraved Wedding

INVITATIONS in the New Roman or Soviet Engraving including Envelope and plate—splendid \$15.85 value

BRETT ENGRAVING CO.

30 BROAD STREET, BOSTON

Engraving Since 1825



Former Saloon at Twenty-Seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, New York, Now a Hotel for Women.

RETAIL COST CUTTING GOAL OF ADVERTISERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

BETTER advertising and distribution methods, looking toward the reduction of retail sales costs, will be the theme developed at the annual convention of the Association of National Advertisers here Nov. 17 to 19. P. L. Thomson, president of the association, has received a letter from President Coolidge in which this stand is endorsed, and in which all efforts to reduce the cost to the public are characterized as "worthy objectives."

J. Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia, member of the Pennsylvania Utility Commission, will be a speaker, and others include F. M. Felker, assistant to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Prof. George B. Hotchkiss, New York University; and Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, banker.

NEW YORK-COBB SAILINGS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Regular passenger service between New York and Cobb (Queensdown) will be inaugurated by the steamship Cleveland, of the United American Lines, leaving New York Dec. 11 on a special Christmas excursion, and will be combined with regular bi-weekly departures of the one-class cabin vessels Westphalia, Thuringia and Mt. Clay. These steamships will call at Cobb regularly, both east and westbound, on their New York-Hamburg trips under the joint operation of the United American and Hamburg-American lines, it was announced today.

C. BOWEN TRUCKING • RIGGING MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

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216 NORTH MAIN ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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GLOVES**
Real Kidskin from.....\$2.50
Genuine Mocha from.....\$2.25
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES
Boston, 145 Tremont St., Near Temple Pl.
New York, 404 Fifth Ave., 175 Broadway

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BRETT ENGRAVING CO.

30 BROAD STREET, BOSTON

Engraving Since 1825

New York City The Coward Shoe

The "Combination"

A shoe made two sizes smaller over the instep than the regular size upper, fitting snugly through the waist of the foot and at the heel.

Double soles, with or without leather lining.

Black or tan calf; also in vic kid.

Widths AAA to H. Sizes 5½ to 13.

A mighty comfortable walking shoe—decidedly popular among business men.

Sold Naphere Else
James S. Coward
270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)
"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"
STORE HOURS: 9:30 to 5:30

**MAXON
MODEL COWNS**
11 East 36th Street
Hawthorne Building
New York City

AMOSKEAG MILLS PLANNING TO RUN AT CAPACITY SOON

Full Time for Big Plant Employing 18,000—Connecticut Industries More Active

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 12.—According to a statement made this morning by an official of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the entire plant here will be operated at capacity as soon as it is possible to prepare the various units.

The Amoskeag, operating at capacity, employs approximately 18,000 hands, manufacturing cotton and worsted goods. For the past four months the mills have been operating but a few departments at three days a week.

Industrial Activity Increases

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12 (Special)—Increased demand for help and steadily improving conditions in all manufacturing plants of the State are indicated in the monthly report of the five free employment bureaus of the state department of labor and a report submitted by Miss Charlotte Molynaux Holloway, industrial investigator, factories at New London, Waterbury and Torrington, that have been running on short time will begin next week to work five days, Miss Holloway reports.

Orders are increasing in all lines. The recently increased cost of manufactured woens has not decreased the ardor of buyers, and orders in these textiles are also increasing. Managers at the factories are certain that by the first of the year all work will be working full time, and a year of continued prosperity is looked for.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT REDUCES PERSONNEL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A reduction from 19,172 to 17,734 in the personnel of the Interior Department during the last year was announced today by Hubert Work, Secretary. Of the department's 15 branches, the number of employees was decreased in eight, while seven showed gains.

The greatest reduction was in the Alaska Railroad, which discontinued 618 workers. The Geological Survey was reduced by 395, and the Pension Bureau by 285, the General Land Office by 225, and the Reclamation Bureau by 244.

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CHARLES BARNEY, INC.
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Chemists Seek to Reduce Cost of Gold-Making to Paying Basis

Rearrangement of World's Monetary System Might Follow If Use of Quicksilver for Supply Succeeds

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Under the direction of the Scientific American, whose editor, E. E. Fyfe, is confident of success, experiments have been started to determine the practicability of transmuting quicksilver into gold—a feat that is said to have been accomplished recently at great expense by Prof. Adolf Miethe of Charlottenburg, Technical College, Berlin.

By Professor Miethe's method it is estimated a pound of gold worth about \$330 would cost more than \$2,000,000 to produce, but it is believed that this cost can be reduced materially.

Experimenters say gold has a planetary system of 79 electrons, while quicksilver has 80. By permanently "knocking off" the superfluous electron with electric current, it is believed pure gold will result.

Expense of Manufacture

In the experiments now going forward at New York University under the supervision of Prof. H. H. Sheldon of the department of physics, an effort will be made to discover the conditions that control the transmutation of mercury to gold, and estimate the cost of production.

From these experiments it is hoped it will be possible to tell with some precision, how long it will be, if ever, before "cheap gold" will make necessary a rearrangement of the world's monetary system.

The apparatus now being set up at

New York University consists chiefly of a quartz lamp which incloses various tubes and electric passphosphors. The lamp will hold about a half ounce of quicksilver vapor.

Mr. Fyfe, whose articles on the Bohr theory of atomic structure have been widely quoted, declined to predict what effect upon the financial structure of Nations the cheap manufacture of gold might have.

In Industrial World

In the industrial field, however, there certainly would be "revolution," he said, for "gold would replace copper in the making of chemical stills, telegraph and telephone wires, instruments and machinery, in numerous instances." He added:

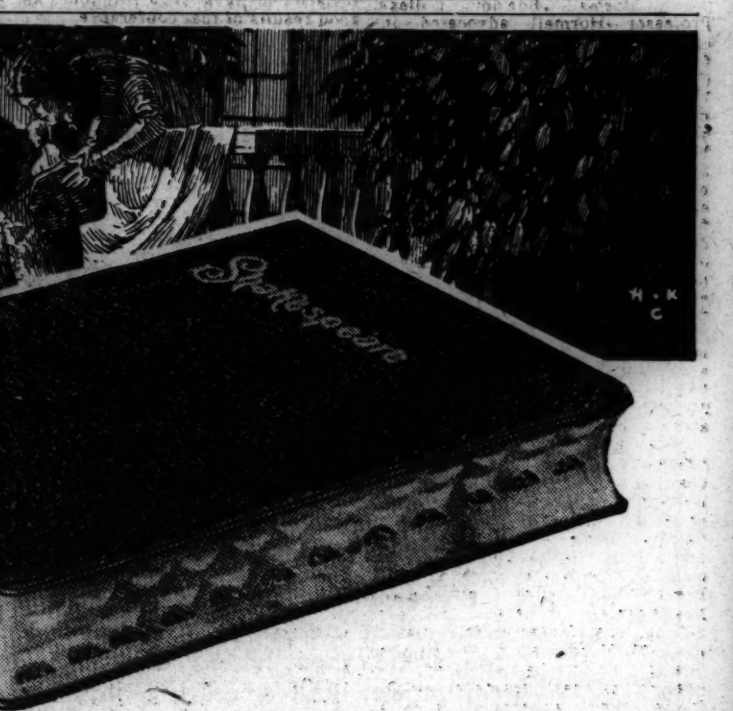
It is now believed that the atoms of all chemical elements are composed of two kinds of electric particles, negatively charged electrons and positively charged protons.

All of the protons and some of the electrons in any given atom are believed to be concentrated in what is called the nucleus, at the atomic center. This nucleus plays in the atom the same role as the sun does in our solar system; it holds the atom together. Around this nucleus revolve the remainder of the electrons, just as our earth and other planets revolve around the sun.

The extent to which artificial gold will be used in industry and in the atom the same role as the sun does upon its cost. The object of our undertaking, therefore, is not merely to make gold, but to discover what it will cost to make gold.

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STORE-DOOR DELIVERY PLAN
HELD WAY TO BIG SAVINGS

Questions of Responsibility and Other Details to Be Ironed Out—Officers, Engineers and Shippers Favor New Project

By FRANKLIN SNOW

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—An evolution, rather than a revolution, is the railroad description of the store-door delivery plan for reducing terminal congestion and the cost and delay of hauling freight through crowded city streets.

Railroad officers, shippers and engineers agree that the plan has economic possibilities which may be developed to the point of universal acceptance in the larger cities. Opinions differ sharply, however, on the issues involved. "Store-door delivery should not be handled by the railroads, but rather by outside concerns; it should have no relation to railroad rates," says J. A. Droegge, general superintendent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, while W. H. Chandler, traffic manager of the New York Merchants Association, holds a diametrically opposite view on the first of these two important points.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Montreal have all devised systems of handling freight which are similar to the store-door plan in one or all respects. In St. Louis, this consists of a carage plan, supplemented by five "off-track" union freight stations at which freight is handled for all railroads. The Columbia Trucking Company, under contract with the railroads, and with railroad through rates applying to and from its depots, is said to haul an average of 6,000,000 pounds of freight a day, representing 15,000 different shipments. The company does not call at the shipper's door for outgoing shipments, but on inbound ones, the shipper may request the trucking concern to lay the goods down at his place of business, although it is said this privilege is seldom availed of. Its primary function is to complete the railroad service for trunk lines terminating at East St. Louis, or in St. Louis proper, by carrying the freight to a central distributing point, from whence the consignee may take delivery under the customary railroad practices.

Proved Satisfactory

That the agreement has worked satisfactorily is stated by the Railway Age which notes that it provides claims with the railroads, its rates are in published tariffs, it issues waybills, arrival notices and in other ways, acts as the railroads' agent, for revenues which average \$2.25 a ton on outbound goods and \$2.34 to \$2.75 for inbound freight. Between railroads, its interchange business is handled at an average of \$1.90 a ton.

The advantages of this plan are its use of 10-ton trailers, which carry average loads of at least six tons. The trailers may be loaded "dead" at the railroad freight stations, thus avoiding the detention of a motor truck. The trailers may be spotted at a terminal until a load is available, and their presence there often eliminates a double handling, from car to station and later to truck, as

mission which several years ago recommended that 10 inland stations, to serve all railroads jointly, be established.

At present, all less-than-carload freight arriving by different railroads is moving from individual railroads terminals and piers to all parts of the city, involving many cross hauls. By dividing the lower city into zones, utilizing the fan-shape ferry routes and vehicular tunnels now nearing construction under the Hudson, it is stated that goods can be brought to inland joint stations and from there distributed to consignees in that district, thereby reducing the movement of partially laden trucks, and the long hauls of trucks to deliver shipments perhaps at remotely separated points.

The same principle may be applied in reverse form to outgoing shipments, in place of the present system which often necessitates the use of five different trucks to carry five different shipments (often partial loads) to as many railroads.

In any such plan, the use of containers is frequently urged, the containers being loaded at leisure and placed on the truck when it calls, thus leaving the truck free to perform its primary function—namely, that of carrying goods, rather than waiting loads at various points.

This very delay is the reason that shippers have found the horse-drawn vehicle more economical for smaller shipments at least.

Big Savings Offer

It is stated that less-than-carload freight must have an inland station for assembling and distribution. If for assembling and distribution, it is optional to the shipper, the plan will prove an economy to him, eminent engineers assert, for it will automatically eliminate one cost of handling, and the incident delay, thus allowing the truckmen to reduce his charges materially. On carload freight, estimates indicate that the merchant can save as much as \$1.40 a ton in this manner.

Mr. Droegge stated that the New Haven railroad had been making intensive studies of the various methods of serving its patrons in New York, and of the handling of freight by lighters.

He agrees that a store-door plan must be optional on the part of the consignee, or shipper, in order that the latter may avail himself of his own trucks if he so elects. The question of rates, including whether or not the railroad shall assume the burden as a part of the through service, is one of the most delicate matters connected with the problem. It is agreed, Mr. Droegge states, that the advantage to the receiver of freight, either in economies in trucking or in superior service, must be such as to attract him to the plan, and if, in the case of the New Haven, a plan for a more direct handling between the rails and the store doors in lower New York, should prove cheaper than by present methods, as doubtless would be the case, the merchant should participate in the advantages.

That the question of store-door delivery is not entirely a new one is shown by the successful operation of the plan in Washington for a number of years, the Pennsylvania Railroad finally abandoning it there due to insistent demands that its delivery zone be extended in length. Colonel Charles Hine also calls attention to the success of the plan in Baltimore where it was operated from 1867 until about 1913 and in Washington for a period almost as long.

BOYS' ORDER OF BUILDERS
UNITES SONS OF MASONS

Growth Without Publicity to 45,000 Members in Less Than Four Years Marks Organization Founded in Chicago to Foster "More Righteous Manhood"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—From a little group of 33 boys, sons and brothers of Masons, organized here about three and a half years ago, the Order of the Builders for Boys has grown to national proportions, with 45,000 members in various sections of the United States.

Formed to give to boys and young men between the ages of 14 and 21, something of the inspiration and activity Masonry gives to men, it filled a need so general that it has grown without publicity or advertising, other than its own accomplishments.

Arthur M. Millard, Grand Master Builder, stated in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor.

"I think this is the first interview I have ever given on the Builders," he remarked. "We have not sought to advertise the order. We have preferred to let it grow naturally from its own power. Masons hear about it and visit the meetings. They want their own sons or brothers to have it and they take it back to their lodge membership. In this way it has spread in Chicago until there are now 25,000 Builders in this city. There are 95 chapters in Chicago alone. Many of them have athletic associations. This winter we have 50 basketball teams competing for a city tournament."

Builds Citizenship

Mr. Millard, who has been associated with the movement from the start, explained that it grew naturally out of the work of his office, the Masonic Bureau of Service and Employment, maintained by the Ma-

sonic lodges of the Chicago district. "For some years," he explained, "this bureau offered help to boys who were brought before the juvenile and boys' courts. Success of this work led those interested to go a step further and to build for those boys already surrounded by constructive influences a perpetuating brotherhood of high moral and patriotic purpose as a preventive of those conditions which too often lead to the degeneration of our otherwise most dependable young manhood."

The first chapter of the new order was organized here by aid of the Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection. This chapter and others in the order are primarily made up of at least 20 boys, sons and brothers of Masons and their intimate friends who are properly recommended. The chapter is governed by a representative council and is under the guidance of a volunteer advisory council of Master Masons pledged to give time and friendship to the boy members.

Bible Is Guidebook

Mr. Millard said he had received letters from business men, high school principals and college presidents of the good that Boy Builders had done. This he traced to the written teaching of the ritual and the spoken teaching of men advisors. He continued:

"When a boy is taken into the order, he receives a Bible. He is told to regard it as a guidebook for his travels, to read it at home every day. Each meeting is begun with the opening of the Bible.

"An essential teaching of the order is giving. Boys are urged to give

of themselves in companionship not only to fellow members but to those outside the order with whom they come in contact. They are told to 'let their light shine.'

"The order is not to be regarded as a passport into Masonry, but as an institution apart. Master Masons are always welcome to meetings and they go because they enjoy the contact with boys and learn from it. Its purpose is not to make Masons but to build a new and more righteous manhood.

Chapters have been organized in New York, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Jersey.

TANGIER BANNED
TO NATIVE CROWDS
FROM SPANISH ZONE

TANGIER, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Large numbers of natives stream into Tangier from the Spanish Zone to their marketing. The number of country people arriving here on market days, Sundays and Thursdays, is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000; they bring in produce which is very useful and their purchases of candles, sugar, spices and cotton goods form an important item of Tangier trade.

These people walk very long distances, and with Tetuan, Larache and Arzila closed to them, the ban placed by the Spanish authorities on their crossing the frontier to come to Tangier was a serious matter both to them and to Tangier tradesmen.

This is, of course, a very difficult matter for the Spanish military authorities, as can readily be understood and they have no doubt done the best under the circumstances in granting passes. Naturally these are not granted to anyone from the insurgent districts, still it is sure that numbers from these manage to get through somehow.

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Two American Women Go Alone in Twelve Days From Peking to Moscow

An Open Window When Crossing a Bridge Brings a Shot, Maps Are Revised and the Ural Woods Are Full of Soldiers

The first part of this series of two articles appeared on Nov. 11.

PART II

WE WERE in Manchuria by the afternoon of the 27th, and here we changed into the first-class and fastest of all the trains of the journey. Some clever journalist has described a Russian train as "match boxes drawn by a samovar" and while this would be far from just to the Trans-Siberian Express, it perfectly suits that wretched little train from Manchuria to Chita. We buried our noses in the forget-me-nots we had bought at a wayside station, and tried to forget the soiled ticking on our battered berths as we rattled away to the frontier. We realized that we had been three days and nights in covering only the southern half of Manchuria; that we had whirled past huge stretches of virgin country able to support millions through vast forests, over broad rivers, and were still far from the northern border when we turned west to cross into Siberia.

The train stopped in rolling green country at a blockhouse above which drooped the red flag of the Soviet. Our passports were collected for examination, and we wandered up and down the tracks watching the sunset—it was about 5—wondering whether the tales we had heard of confiscated passports, search of the person, and other reports of like nature, would prove realities or bugaboos.

They were bugaboos, of course. One woman, a Mongol in a flowing blue satin cape was taken off the train as it pulled out, but the rest of us had our passports courteously returned. A customs examination followed, made by a woman inspector whose methods were a little too thorough for entire convenience, but we had no discourtesy to complain of. I might add here that while passports and customs examinations seemed rather frequent, we had no cause for complaint during the entire time we were in Russia. We had reason to respect the efficiency of Red officials, and no reason to consider ourselves unfairly used.

We were glad to escape from our train at Chita at 11 the next morning, but Chita itself, although prettily situated in a river valley among imposing hills, was far from delightful. It is a pioneer town of the roughest sort, with blockhouses perched beside pretentious and hideous stone buildings, and when we saw it, had much distributed generally over its glaring ugliness. We rejoiced at 3 o'clock when we at last boarded the express which makes the trip each week from Chita to Moscow, and arrives in a running time of a few hours under an even seven days.

Under fire

We found our accommodations comfortable and the two porters quite obliging, although they were rough, wool-sloped, and wore no shoes. One window had to be pried up with an iron bar each time we wanted it open, and as we were required to shut it every time we crossed a bridge, we were a tax upon the good nature of the Russian, who think such a desire as ours for fresh air decidedly strange.

Once I left the window open as we went over a river, and the sentry on guard at the end of the bridge fired. It seems there is danger that someone will drop a bomb on the bridge if this someone is tempted by an open window, and therefore I received a sharp reminder of the error of my ways.

Sunday, the 29th, found us near Lake Baikal, speeding through forests and fields where white lilies, wild roses, forget-me-nots and daisies mingled their colors as we flew past. We would come into the waterways, and at about 10 in the morning we caught a glimpse of the lake—a sheet of gray rimmed with dim mountains where snow lay in streaks under floating mists. We ran along the lake's southern end all day. We hoped to see some of the aboriginal Buriats who live on either side of this remote lake, but they do not frequent railroad stations, and the only people we saw were the hardy Russian peasants still bundled in winter clothes and fur-lined caps. The ice in Baikal breaks on the tenth of June and comes in again late in August.

Where the Maps Are Wrong

We left beautiful Baikal when we made an abrupt turn to the west and followed the bend of the River Angara. The following day was one of discomfortable heat in spite of a run through a superb white pine forest. Here we discovered that no two of our maps agreed about this part of the country. Rivers wandered helter-skelter, in no two maps the same, and towns were scattered along the way with several hundred miles difference in their locations. There must, of course, be reliable maps of the

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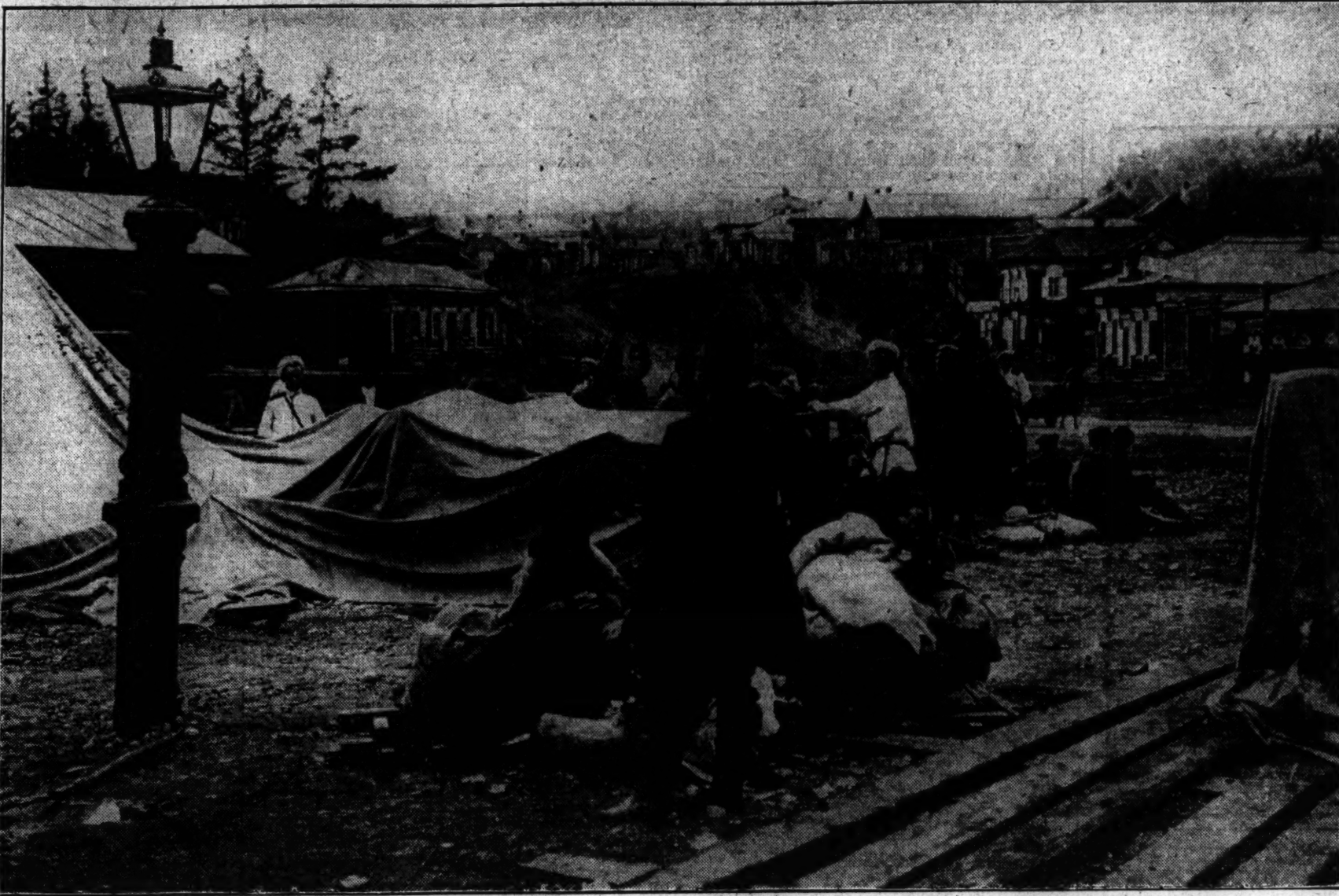
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Two American Women Go Alone in Twelve Days From Peking to Moscow

French Stamp Commemorates Ronsard, Prince of Poets

Immigrants Waiting by the Tracks of the Trans-Siberian Railway in Strjetensk

Rough Road, Primitive Lighting, and Characteristic Low Wooden Houses, Such as Were Seen From the Train During Several Days' Travel.



Photograph © Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, New York

were three days in steppe country, the monotony of which was broken only as we rolled over the bridges flung across the mighty rivers of Siberia. Life on the train settled into a routine, the chief interest of which was eating. The restaurant car was a proletarian affair. One got food there to be sure, but it was served on tables covered with greasy white paper, and in an atmosphere compounded of cooking smells and flies. The waiters had the same cheerful and grimy appearance as the porters. We therefore preferred the foraging method practiced by most of the passengers. When the train stopped anywhere we jumped out. One of us had the kettle and followed the crowd to the tank where boiling water spouted out of a clumsy tap. The other went to the sheds where peasant women stood behind tables loaded with farm produce. There would be daintily broiled chickens, delicious freshly cooked fish, cheeses of all descriptions, jugs of thick cream, boiled hams, sweet wild strawberries, eggs, butter and good bread. Near Baikal we bought fresh caviar.

Purchases were not always completed when the station bell rang, and one threw a handful of crumpled paper kopeck notes to the peasant, clutching the food, and scuttled for the nearest coach steps. At the second bell the train moved on, and we often saw people running for it, but no one ever got left. Late in the long light evenings, we escaped from the train for a refreshing walk while some part of our engine was tinkered or oiled. It was nearly always out in the rolling fields and far from settlements when the

statement. Evidently one does not discuss the Red Army in Russia if one is prudent.

At 11 we reached Ekaterinburg, which is a city of churches lying in a superb situation among the hills. The onion-shaped cupola which one thinks so typical of Russian church architecture did not appear here, and we saw very little of it until we reached Moscow. These churches of East Russia rise in magnificent piles with gracefully proportioned towers, and many of them, we were told, are very ancient. As we went on through Russia we were continually impressed with the number of imposing houses of worship. There were many in the towns, of which they were the most striking features, but often we saw others quite isolated in forests and other lonely situations, where perhaps they were the center of monastic communities.

For another day and night we traveled through Russia, amazed to see tracts of fertile country entirely uncultivated. We noted the disappearance of log houses and the larger, better buildings which took their place, but we saw absolutely no one at the stations except the peasants. At 5 o'clock on the morning of July 5th, the porters woke us, and we found that we were running through towns which looked like the suburbs of a large city, with white villas to take the place of the peasant habitations which were all we had seen since leaving Chita. At six we stopped. Twelve days from Peking had brought us to Moscow. G. M. B.

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brakes went on and we climbed down into the quiet and cool of the great spaces. The men often ran races, played leap frog or sang rollicking Russian songs, while the engineers to take the wheels of the locomotive to pieces; and we filled our hands with wild flowers or sat in the long damp grass.

By July 3 we were passing through a very low and unimpressive part of the Ural. There were fine forests and we soon noticed that soldiers were posted very thickly among the trees. We came upon their camp, which was an extremely business-like looking affair. Some men at the car window remarked that Russia had a million men under arms, but their comments ceased with that sin-

French Stamp Commemorates Ronsard, Prince of Poets

Special Correspondence

FOUR hundred years ago, near the little village, of Contre, Pierre de Ronsard was born, and the event is being honored by the issue of a special stamp which will be in use until Dec. 31. The value will be 75 centimes, the duty now required for letters leaving the country, and the design is a portrait of the "prince of poets," as Ronsard

The patronage of courts was fraught with no little controversy, and it was long his lot to be splendidly admired and as violently attacked. His last days were spent in Vendôme, the capital of his native province, and he passed away at his priory of Saint-Some at Tours.

Portuguese Aero Stamps

The new air line between Lisbon and Madrid will bring early in the new year a special series of Portu-

guese stamps, however, accounts for their late appearance. There are two designs and five values, and the printing is limited to 50,000 sets, with an additional 11,000 of the 50c duty. Details of the issue are: 30c, deep violet; 50c, brown; 60c, red; 1.10, deep blue; and 2.10, green. The first three values show a vignette representing Garibaldi crossing the frontier of the republic at the time of his escape from the Austrians. The two high values show Garibaldi shielded by the Republican Liberty of San Marino.

Swiss Jubilee Issue

The Swiss Postal Administration has prepared a series of two stamps to commemorate the jubilee of the

20c, red and 30c, blue, and the design shows the old Coats of Arms in the Rue de l'Arsenal at Bern where the first congress of the Union was held on Oct. 9, 1874. The designs are by M. A. Tiethe and M. W. Stettler, and the plates have been engraved by M. J. Sprenger. Each stamp bears the inscription "Jubilé de l'U. P. U. Siège du 1er. congrès, 9 octobre 1874."

The Question of Perils

Periodically the question of a separate issue of stamps for the semi-independent Malay State of Perlis is brought to the notice of collectors, and now the point is again being raised. For the purpose of postal administration Perlis is included with Kedah and uses the picturesque series of stamps bearing the name of that State, but it is otherwise quite apart, under an independent Rajah and with its capital at Kangar. The State lies nearest the Siamese frontier and was ceded by the King of Siam, with Kedah, Tringganu and Kelantan, in 1909. Three years later when special stamps were introduced for the states Perlis was included with Kedah. It may be recalled that the Siamese first occupied this part of the Malay Peninsula in 1821, and divided the portion now known as Kedah into four parts or districts—Setul, Kubang Pasu, Perlis, and Kedah. Whether a separate issue will be introduced for Perlis eventually is uncertain, but there is no doubt that such an innovation would please the local Rajah and invest his little kingdom with considerable importance.

What for M. P.'s?

Another little problem which makes its periodical appearance is the question of free postal facilities for English members of Parliament. Whether such an innovation would be justified need not concern collectors as such correspondence would be franked like other official letters, but should a special stamp be introduced as in Spain the matter would be of considerable interest to collectors and to the general public too. The Senators and Elected Deputies of the Spanish Cortes have enjoyed the privilege of free postage since 1857; in 1895, however, a special stamp was introduced and a certain number were allowed to each member. The first of these special stamps was more or less a provisional supplied by printing sheets of the current 15 centimos, bearing the head of the young king, in yellow, the ordinary type of this duty being printed in brown-violet. In the following year a stamp of special design was introduced and bearing the inscription "Congres de los diputados." The design shows the arms of Spain and Bourbon, with crown above, and the stamps were printed in rose. In 1898 the same design appeared in blue and this type is still in use. No value is indicated on these two stamps.

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Flowers

SUNSET STORIES

Happy Squashes

NOW to understand this story you must know that Cousin Robert, who was many years older than Joseph William, in fact, he was at least 20 years older, was making a visit, and had been painting the chicken house in the back yard. He had been painting the roof and the blinds green, and he also had some black paint which he had been using around the windows. Joseph William had been helping by looking on and talking. It was a fine autumn morning, and there were many dry leaves in the yard, so that they looked like a bright, colored carpet, and in the garden plot, near the chicken house, there were quite a number of red and yellow squashes waiting to be picked.

Yellow squashes
Eight or nine
In the garden
Plot recline.

There they lie
As plain as day
Not the least
Have shrunk away.

Yellow squashes,
By and by
They will make
Delicious pie.

"Squashes look like a lot of people," said Joseph William.

"They look like some people," said Cousin Robert, "but not like everybody. I flatter myself that I do not look like a squash."

"You can take out the inside of a squash," said Joseph William, "and cut eyes and nose and mouth in it, and put a candle inside."

"So you can," said Cousin Robert. "But they don't let me stay up late enough at night to do it," said Joseph William.

"They will sometime," said Cousin Robert.

"I like squashes with faces on them," said Joseph William.

"So do I," said Cousin Robert. "Let's make a face on this big one."

So Cousin Robert took some green paint and made two large spots for eyes on the big yellow squash. Then he took some black paint and made eyebrows over the eyes. And then he took some more black paint and made a nose between them. And then he took some red paint and made a fine large mouth with a fine large grin just where a mouth belongs under a nose.

"Let's paint another," said Joseph William. "Let me paint one, Cousin Bob."

"Let's paint all of them," said Cousin Robert. "First you paint one and then I'll paint one, and then you paint one, and then I'll paint one."

Joseph William painted the next squash. He painted that squash with black eyes and green eyebrows and a red mouth, and he tried to make it have even a vivid grin.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss got a radio the other day, and since then I've been having some trouble getting him to play with me.

I argued and argued with him this evening but I was unable to get him to start anything.

He finally did put the phone on my ears and I listened in for a few minutes. What a surprise I did get! Someone was telling a story about two little cat bears that lived in a big forest and that certainly was interesting!

But I wasn't neglected entirely, though. The Boss let me curl up in his lap and then he played with my ears while he listened.

than the squash Cousin Robert had painted. Then Joseph William stood by, and Cousin Robert painted the next squash, so that there were three squashes with faces on them. Joseph William painted a face on the next squash, and Cousin Robert painted a face on the last squash in the garden plot. Joseph William painted one eye and half a nose and half a mouth. And then there were nine very happy-looking squashes.

"I guess those squashes will surprise Father when he comes out in the garden," said Joseph William.

"I think that they will," said Cousin Robert.

"See how they grin!" said Joseph William. "I wonder what makes them feel so happy."

"They're grinning with pleasure," said Cousin Robert. "I think what fine squash pies they will make when they are picked."

GREENWICH TIME

(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

210, London, England (845 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Chamber music evening.

517, Birmingham, England (475 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Operatic night, Cavalleria Rusticana.

4WA, Cardiff, Wales (355 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical comedy night.

223, Manchester, England (345 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—A Musical Rouser.

4VO, Newcastle, England (400 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—William Murdoch (solo pianoforte).

8SC, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chamber concert by the Bach choir and orchestra. (Simultaneous broadcast to Aberdeen.)

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Cuban Telephone Company, Havana, Cuba (490 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by the Cuban Navy Band at the Moleon Bandstand.

CNAB, Canadian National Railway, Ottawa, Can. (385 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Chateau Laurier Orchestra. Vocal selections by the orchestra.

4CKA, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (455 Meters)

12:30 a. m.—Special Midnight Follies, dedicated to English amateurs, under the auspices of the Daily Express.

London, Eng. H. Maurice Jacquet, famous pianist-organist-composer.

Mme. Andree, famous pianist-organist-composer.

Mr. and Mrs. Yvette Lamontagne, famous pianist-organist-composer.

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Radio Programs

For Wednesday, November 19

Chicago is a real radio city! There are so many stations in and about it that almost every available wavelength is carrying programs, with the result that the listeners have to sit up pretty late in order to cut through for distance work. But—there is hardly any need for much distance work. Chicago has such a large variety of stations and they offer so many interesting program features that unless one merely wants the thrill of long-distance reception one may as well listen in on the home grounds.

Some of the biggest stations have to divide time. WGN splits with WEBB, both having a wavelength of 370 meters. WMAQ divides a 443-meter wavelength with WQJ. Some artists have achieved national fame merely by their work at some of the Chicago stations. For instance, Frederick Agard, tenor, is slated for this date from WEBB. Mr. Agard has a fine lyric voice and has been "on the air" well over a year that we remember, and probably more. He is probably as widely known as most concert tenors in the United States today.

WGN will offer the Drake Hotel and Blackstone Hotel orchestras. These are both excellent teams. And then the Lyon & Healy programs may always be counted upon to offer some of the better things. If you would learn to make smart cracks at home, you want to tune in on WLS on the date. This same station asks, as the title to a talk, "Why Take Your Watch to a Blacksmith?" We often wondered just what to call the jeweler who "fixes" our watch of treasured memory from France.

KWV, with its world-circling that announces the latest news 24 hours a day, has the hour and half-hour, is a famous station. It stages reviews, one of which is promised for this date, are always interesting, often humorous, and usually very "peppy." To the eastern fans Chicago is the Mecca for midnight listening in. With the radio show here, many radio enthusiasts will make the pilgrimage.

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WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (317 Meters)

8:30 to 10 p. m.—Varied musical program and dance numbers.

WCOB, Good Metal Station, St. Paul, Minnesota, Minn. (417 Meters)

8:30 to 12 p. m.—Musical program including the Walden Ensemble.

WUAB, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (360 Meters)

Music, University School of Music. To Keep Your Mind Healthy, Sweet, 11 p. m.—Concert by Keith Kall.

WLVW, Cressy Radio Corp., Cincinnati, O. (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Chubb-Steinberg Orchestra.

8:15 p. m.—Bermuda Band and vocal selections.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (440 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Keith Kall and his Kentucky Ramblers; Keith Kall, director, saxophone and contralto.

KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (464 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Concert by American Concert Ensemble; Arne Arnesen, violinist.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (415 Meters)

8 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Dances and varied musical program including the "Merry Moon" and the Plantation Players.

WFO, Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Ia. (450 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Dance program, the Bankers Life Radio Orchestra; W. L. Massey, director; Mr. Robert J. Hall, contralto, accompanied by Mrs. Robert F. Hall.

WBAF, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (478 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Charlotte Hamilton, contralto, and assisting artists.

"Popular dance concert by Jim Riley's Texas Hotel Orchestra."

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Rhodes Dept. Store, Seattle, Wash. (445 Meters)

12:30-1:30 p. m.—The Monday luncheon program of the Seattle Rotary Club.

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8 p. m.—Concert by Anstow-Pozzal-Schupp trio. 10—Dance music by Olsen's Metropolitan Orchestra.

KFO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (425 Meters)

7:12 p. m.—Musical program including Rudy Selzer's orchestra, and E. Max Bradfield's versatile band.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal. (410 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Vocal recital. 8—Program from Evening Herald studio. 9—Program from Examiner studio. 10—Special dramatic program. 11—Cocoon Groves Orchestra.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Question of the Second Rate

RUSKIN is what Dr. Johnson might have described, if he had known him, as an ingenious but unreliable author. I think, however, that the great lexicographer would hardly have read Ruskin with patience. His sturdy common sense would have been offended as much by the later writer's fine flights of lyric prose as by his romantic enthusiasm, and perhaps still more by his tendency eloquently to defend a proposition that is dubious at best.

It is hard to tell how much Ruskin is read nowadays, but I hear readers, and especially young readers, more and more often expressing impatience with his magisterial manner and his cocksure opinions, and there is little doubt that the present generation does not experience the pleasure in his elaborate word-painting that his readers of fifty years ago certainly did. Only the other day I heard a teacher of English complain that his students did not "rise to Ruskin," and he went on to declare, not very seriously, of course, that he felt that the main value of Ruskin in the classroom was as a "sharper of wits." His idea was that, more than most authors, this one demands cautious and circumspect reading. On almost any page of Ruskin, he explained, one is likely to find some remark—some suggested theory or some dogmatic opinion—which the facile reader will accept as sound because it is inserted amid an irrefragable context, but which the alert reader will challenge as doubtful or even absurd, or will at best wish to argue about. It is this tendency of Ruskin to hazard all sorts of views, however disputable, that, according to my friend, makes him so valuable a test of attention and of clear thinking.

This will seem to many an odd reason for reading Ruskin and yet there is, I think, something to be said for it. The old advice that used to be given to young readers, to think an hour for every hour one reads, can be very profitably applied to an author who, like Ruskin, is more ingenious than reliable; and I have spent many pleasant hours pondering over ideas, sentiments, or opinions of his, trying to decide either how much he is to be trusted or how he ever came by them.

One such opinion that he has expressed so many times that it seems to have been a favorite, is that the world would be better off if all works of art, not absolutely of the first class, should be destroyed. The opinion has been quoted so often, also, that it would appear that many critical readers agree with it; and at first glance it really does seem plausible or even entirely true. No doubt, as Ruskin felt, if we lived all our lives surrounded only by the supreme works of art, if we saw only the best pictures and statues, heard only the best music, and read only the best books, we should be the wiser for the experience, our taste would be keyed up to their level, and we should learn to scorn the second

and best, the spurious, and the cheap. Moreover, since only the best would have any chance of survival, the vast majority of those who at present call themselves artists would find it useless to produce and only the consummate geniuses of any age would be able, or would dare, to produce at all.

We are led to believe that something like the condition just described did exist among the Athenians of the fifth century, B. C. The artists of that period had perfect reason to submit to so severe a competition that inferior work was almost an impossibility or, if it was produced, was subjected to so tyrannical a criticism that it had little chance of survival. The Athenian youth of the great age lived surrounded by objects of beauty of the first order. Even the kitchen utensils of his household were so beautiful in design that we preserve them nowadays in our museums of art and use them as models, not for our kitchen utensils, but for our most rare and expensive ceramics.

All this may be true of the Greeks and we may regret that it is not true of modern nations; and yet we should not forget that the Athenian state presents a very special case. Geographically and numerically, it was tiny; it was, whatever its politics, an intellectual aristocracy; the prosperity and leisure of a small part of its inhabitants were made possible by the labors of slaves; and its attitude toward human life was what we call classic, while the general movement of modern art has been romantic. Browning has amusingly discussed the Greek love of perfection in his "Old Pictures in Florence," making the point that perfection is finished and leaves no room for growth; its mood is repose; while the romantic spirit aspires, yearns for something above and beyond this world. Without entering, however, upon the interminable controversy between the classicists and romanticists, one may still maintain that the education of the ancient Greeks in art and beauty was possible to them because they desired it individually and as a race, and that it will not be possible among us until we desire it with the same fervor.

The objection to Ruskin's plea for the destruction of all second-rate art, then, concerns its practicability. Ideally, something can be said for it, but practically it is impossible. Who, for instance, should determine what art was first rate? And if some jury should determine this, would another jury, equally competent, necessarily agree with its findings? Ruskin himself once had a great vague as a critic, but we now believe that the choice among the things he mislabeled and many of his condemnations mistaken. Suppose he had been empowered to go through the British Museum and to choose which pictures should be consigned to the flames and which statues to the hammer—what irretrievable destruction he might have worked among certain masters now most admired. Suppose that the early centuries of Wagner had been permitted to burn the scores of all his operas as being, as they honestly thought them to be, spurious art. Or suppose that a great literary autocrat like Dr. Johnson had been assigned the task of choosing among English poems those that deserved to survive and those that did not. Doubtless, he would have rejected the minor poems of Milton, which he never appreciated, and a hundred other poems now classic and which have been preserved as many that are now forgotten. One might go on indefinitely supposing, to arrive at last at the conclusion that it is safer to preserve the thousand mediocre or worthless works than to run the risk of destroying one, the supreme excellence of which has not yet been recognized.

One might also say something about the value of those works that are not great, and this value is not necessarily only historical or documentary. Time, the great critic, separates, the wheat from the chaff; and eventually, no man or group of men is sufficiently wise to anticipate the ultimate decision. There is, however, this much truth in Ruskin's plea that we might well spend far more time than we do in the presence of the supreme works of the ages—the great epics and dramas, for example, that have always been the peaks by the attitude of which we can best measure the other mountains and hills.

Rudyard Kipling at Home

Every, or nearly every, morning in the summer months there appears on the hills of Burwash a sturdy man, whose skin has been tanned by sun and wind to the rich brown of the Sussex country-folk he loves so well; his forehead is round and fairly high, his pale blue eyes and the brow above them give his expression a piercing appearance. For the rest, his voice is firm and resonant, and his brown hair and stubby moustache are particularly well kept. He wears a battered soft felt hat and a homespun suit of plus-fours. Generally he carries an ash stick, and the average stranger meeting him would guess that he is a Sussex farmer. . . . After twenty years of residence at Burwash, Kipling has become so much a part of his agricultural background that people passing him on the road take no notice of him. Kipling, like the partridge equating among the stubble, has become so tuned to the weather-beaten farm where he lives as to be invisible.

This corner of Sussex is Kipling's idea of the fourth dimension. Here he stands upon ground that is essentially his own. Here he is at home, at peace, untroubled. To him, the charm of the countryside is centuries deep. . . . Not far from the village of Bur-

wash is Kipling's fine Tudor mansion called "Bateman's." It lies in a valley, and as you descend from the hill, where the little church stands you pass into a cooler stratum of air. In summer the fields around the farm are spread with irregular patterns formed by clusters of dwarfed orchids, and the gleaming chalices of buttercups are uplifted in the mowing-lands. From the meadow comes a heavy chorus of bleating from sheep and lambs, and from the copse and the wild tangled depth of Kipling's old-world garden the numberless notes of birds. In the twilight the distant contralto of cuckoos, forming a continuous chain of sound, comes faintly from the woods. Nearer at hand there is a nightingale singing a song which always draws Kipling from his study. He once said to a friend, "That bird is a blackguard with a gift of music in his throat that he can't control, a noisy swashbuckling blackguard of the garden. He comes here every night and proceeds to abuse all his enemies for all he's worth. It's feathered profanity in a disguise of harmony, and he gets so worked up over it that he finally ends in an inarticulate gurgle."

The old mill by Kipling's house will not fail to arrest attention. It appears in "Below the Mill Dam" in his "Traffic and Discoveries," and in several of the Puck stories. Alas, the old order changes! It is with feelings of genuine regret that we find a turbine in place of the old wheel which had clicked and ground her corn "ever since Domesday Book." The turbine now drives the electric-light plant for Kipling's house. It was in this mill that the wheel objected to being considered mechanically after she had been painted by five Royal Academicians!

Under a wagon-shed near at hand stand several Sussex wains—a type of wagon which has not changed during the last five hundred years. With their gondo-shaped fronts and enormous wheels they look more in keeping with the wooden warships of a bygone age than with the motor-cars of a nineteenth-century farm. They are all inscribed: Kipling, Bateman's Farm, Burwash. It was such wains as these that Sir John Pelham, of the story "Hail o' the Draft," sent to Burwash to carry the serpentine of a nineteenth-century farm. The fields roll up from Kipling's house to Pook's Hill, as he has described in "Weland's Sword," and beyond the ground "rises and rises for five hundred feet, till at last you climb out on the bare top of Beacon Hill," and the naked South Downs.

—E. Thurston Hopkins, in The Bookman (London).

Sharing With the Ships

Lying on Downs above the writhing bay
I with the kestrels shared the
cleanly day.
The candid day; wind-shaven, bring-
ing down
Tall turf; and long sea-line of
marbled surf.
From Cornish Lizard to the Kentish
Nore.
Lipping the bulwarks of the Eng-
lish shore,
While a lovely ship below
sailed by.
On unknown errand, kempt and lei-
sured;
And after each, oh, after each, my
heart
Fled forth, as watching from the
Downs apart,
I shared with ships good joys and
sorrows wide
That might befall their beauty and
their pride.
Shared first with them the blessed
void repose
Of oily days at sea, when only rose
The porpoise's slow, wheel on break-
ing sheen
Of saffron water indolently green.
When forward the crew, caps tilted
over eyes,
Lay-heaped on deck.
The sleepy summer days; the sum-
mer nights
(The coast prickled out with rings of
harbour-lights).
The motionless nights, the vaulted
nights of June
When high in the cordage drifts the
entangled moon.
And blocks go knocking, and the
sheets are slapping,
And lazy swells against the sides
come lapping;
And summer mornings off red Devon
rocks,
Faint inland bells at dawn and crow-
ling cocks;
Shared swifter days, when head-
lands into ken
Trod grandly; threatened; and were
lost again,
Old fangs along the battlemented
coast;
And followed still my ship, when
winds were most
Night-purified. . . .
Wild stars swept overhead; my
ship's spars
Reared to a ragged heaven some-
what with stars
As leaping out from narrow English
ease.
She faced the roll of long Atlantic
seas.
Her captain then was I, I was her
crew.
Nay, I was more: I was her very
soul.
Rounded before the wind, her eager
keel.
Her straining mast-heads, her re-
sponsive wheel.
Her peehorn sufficed like a swal-
low's wing;
Yes, I was all her slope and speed
and swing.
Whether by yellow lemons and blue
sea
She dawdled through the isles off
Thessaly,
Or saw the palms like sheaves of
scimitars
On desert's verge below the sunset
bars,
Or passed the girde of the planet
where,
The Southern Cross looks over to
the Bear,
And strayed, cool Northerner be-
neath strange skies,
Flourishing the lure of tropic estuaries,
Down that long coast, and saw
Magellan's cloudy arctic
—Y. Sockville-Went, in "Orchard
and Vineyard."

No Wonder That Lym, as it

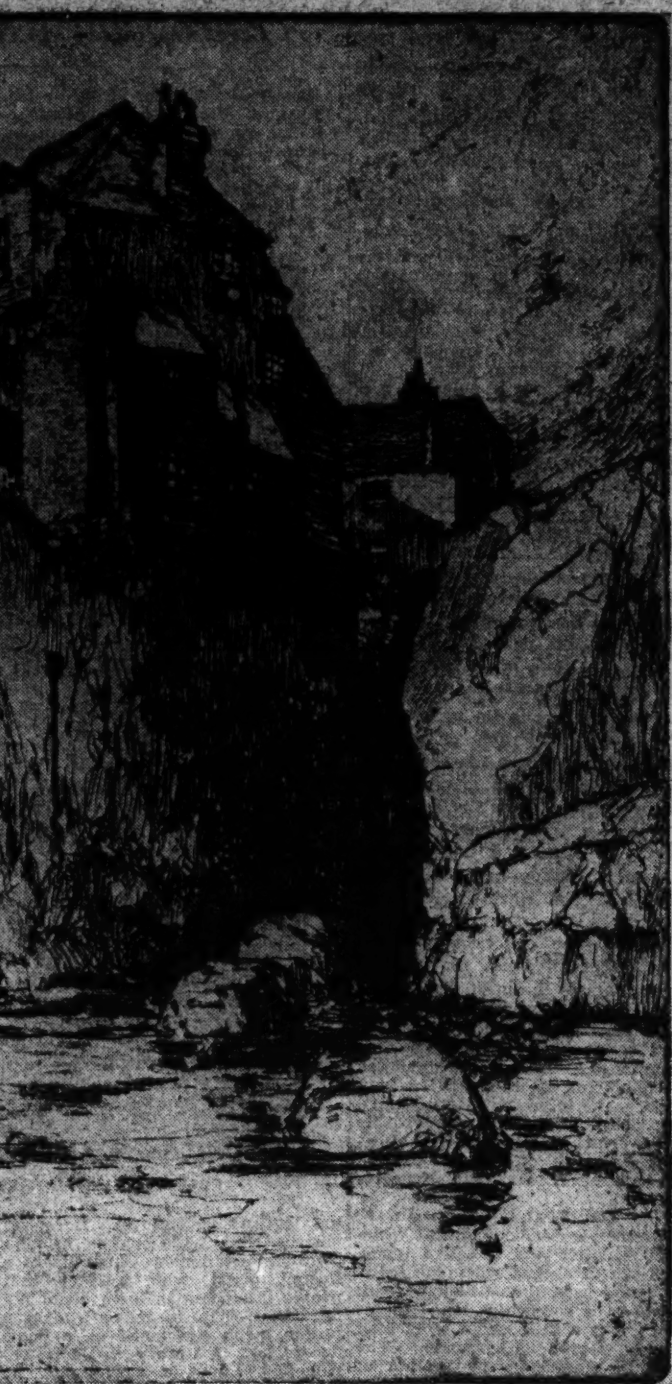
was called in its infancy, cap-
tivates the artist, especially if
he or she has Miss Simpson's innate
love of quaint old-world pictures-
queness. Lym Regis, which name dates
from the time of Edward I, under
whose reign it became the "King's
Demense" and a free borough, has
passed through many and varied vic-
issitudes. It was at one time quite
an important trading center, like-
wise a notorious place for smuggling.
Lym Regis has also played its part
in history but all this was long
ago. The little town, however, still
retains its peculiar picturesqueness
and who will deny that a past like
that of King's Lym lends a distinct
additional charm to any locality, and
helps to arrange the proper mood
in which to view it.
Miss Simpson has a very happy
gift of discovering such quaint "old
bits" and an equally happy hand
in depicting them. Her technique
is simple and has done full justice to
the somewhat unusual subject, and the
outcome is a print of very distinct
decorative beauty, with its light and
its deep shadows faithfully accord-
ing for all that is material in the
scene and yet without indulging in
tedious detail.

Thoreau's Mark

Emerson and Thoreau worked in
the same garden, and they so freely ex-
changed tools and horticultural ideas
that one cannot always distinguish
the original possessor. "I would not
subtract anything from the praise
that is due to philanthropy," said
Thoreau, "but merely demand justice
for all who by their lives and works
are a blessing to mankind. I want
the flower and the fruit of a man;
that some fragrance be wafted over
from him to me, and some ripeness
flavor our intercourse. His goodness
must not be a partial and transitory
act, but a constant superfluity, which
costs him nothing and of which he
is unconscious." Those sentences
might have been written by Emerson.
But Thoreau has a nonchalant and
plethoric swing—a better all-day
gait than Emerson's. He goes nearer
the ground, adheres more strictly to
the homely material manner of
Franklin; and he so regularly comes
to his writing desk with the taste and
stain of wild grapes on his lips and
with spoils of his rustic trawling, that
one can hardly find a complete para-
graph of his that is not marked "Thoreau's" and "made in America." . . .
"I have a great deal of company in
my house; especially in the morning
when nobody calls. Let me suggest
a few comparisons that some one
may convey an idea of my situation.
I am no more lonely than the lion
on the pond that laughs so loud. I
am no more lonely than a single
mullein or dandelion in a pasture, or
a bean, pea, or sorrel, or a horehound,
or a humberbush. I am no more lonely
than the Mill Brook, or a weather-
cock, or the north star or the south
wind or the first spider in a new
house." — Stuart P. Sherman, in
"Points of View."

Child's Fancy

Every morning at break of day
I can hear (so far away)
They sound like voices in a dream!
The trains in the station whistle and
scream
Every morning in the week
I can hear them whistle and shriek,
But who are the people who go away
Into the country at break of day?
—Seamus O'Sullivan.



The House on the Rocks. From an Etching by J. S. C. Simpson

Je mehr Jahre, desto mehr Gutes

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden
christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes
TIEF im Gedanken der Mensch-
heit schlummert eine Furcht vor
dem, was das Alter nennt,
weil es oft in so hohem Grade als eine
manchmal von Dürftigkeit und Ver-
nachlässigung begleitete Zeit der
Hilfslosigkeit und Abhängigkeit ge-
achtet hat. Es ist daher nicht über-
raschend, dass die Sterblichen sehr viel
Zeit und Mühe auf das Trachten nach
dem Anhalten materieller Besitztü-
mer verwenden, in dem Glauben, dass
sie auf diese Weise für die vorge-
rückten Jahre des irdischen Daseins
sorgen. Wenn Gottes nie versagende
Fürsorge für Seine Kinder besser
verstanden würde, dann gäbe es keine
solche Furcht, und die Wahrheit von
Whittiers herrlichen Zellen:
„Ich weiss nicht, wo Seine Inseln
Ihre Palmen in die Luft erheben;
Ich weiss nur, ich kann nicht
Von Seiner Liebe und Fürsorge
getrennt werden.“
würde besser verwirklicht werden.
Die Christliche Wissenschaft zerstört
die Furcht, indem sie zeigt, dass
Furcht sich nicht auf göttliche Tat-
sachen gründet; denn wenn Gott un-
endlich und wenn Gott Liebe ist, wo
in der unendlichen Liebe könnte es
den einen Raum für Furcht als Wirk-
lichkeit geben?
Was als die Dauer des menschen-
lichen Lebens bezeichnet wird, ist oft
kläglich kurz; und dies ist, wenig-
stens teilweise, die Folge einer fal-
schen Auffassung einer gewissen
Stelle in der Heiligen Schrift. Wie
oft hört man sagen: „Nun, ich habe
meine siebenzig Jahre erreicht“, als ob
dieses das Alter, das den Menschen auf
Erden beschließen soll, und ein Gesetz
für alle Zeiten wäre! Im neunzehn-
sten Psalm lesen wir: „Unser Leben
währet siebenzig Jahre, und wenn's
hoch kommt, so sind's achtzig Jahre,
und wenn's höchste gewesen ist, so ist
es Mühe und Arbeit gewesen.“
Mose erhob sich weit über eine solche
Begriffsangewohnheit. Im Alter von
hundert und zwanzig Jahren war er
noch frisch und kräftig und zeigte
keine Alterserscheinungen. Die Hei-
lige Schrift berichtet über ihn: „Mose
war hundert und zwanzig Jahre alt,
da er starb. Seine Augen waren nicht
dunkel geworden, und seine Kraft war
nicht verfallen.“ Sein Verständnis
der geistigen Gesetze, die den Men-
schen regieren, und sein Gehorsam
gegen sie befähigten ihn zum grossen
Teil, über den Annahmen des körper-
lichen Sinnes zu leben. Der Prophet
Jesaja spricht von der Zeit, wo „die
Knaben sollen hundert Jahre alt ster-
ben.“ Die Menschheit sollte die irtüm-
liche Vorstellung aufgeben, dass
unser Leben auf Erden eine
Schranke gesetzt sei.
Warum sollte das vorgeschriebene Alter
eine Zeit der Unbrauchbarkeit und
des Verfalls anstatt das gerade Ge-
gentheil davon sein? Die verstorbenen
Jahre sollten grössere Weisheit,
ein besser ausgeprägtes Urteilsvermögen
Selbstbeherrschung, einen wahreren
Sinn wirklicher Werte, ein klareres
Verständnis von den Menschen wah-
rem Wesen und geistiger Bestimmung
bringen. In dem Masse wie der
einzige von Tag zu Tag den alten

Added Years, Added Good!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP in the thought of humanity
is a latent fear of what it calls
old age, because it has often
appeared to be such a large degree
a period of helplessness and depend-
ence, accompanied often by want and
neglect. It is not surprising, there-
fore, that a great deal of time and
labor is spent by mortals in an effort
to accumulate material possessions,
in the belief that provision is thus
being made for the declining years of
earthly existence. If God's unflinching
provision for His children were bet-
ter understood, there would not be
this fear, and the truth of Whittier's
beautiful lines would be more fully
realized:—

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Christian Science destroys fear, show-
ing that it has no foundation in divine
fact; for if God is infinite and God is
Love, where in infinite Love is there
any room for fear as a reality?
What is spoken of as the span of hu-
man life is often pitifully short; and
this is partly, at least, the result of
a misunderstanding of a certain state-
ment in the Scriptures. How often
does one hear it said, "Well, I have
lived out my threescore years and
ten"—as if seventy years were the
allotted age of men upon earth, and
a law for all time! In the nineteenth
psalm we read, "The days of our
years are threescore years and ten;
and if by reason of strength they be
four-score years, yet is their strength
labour and sorrow." Moses rose far
above any such belief of limitation.
At the age of a hundred and twenty
he was still fresh and vigorous,
and showed no signs of old age.
The Scriptural record says of him,
"Moses was an hundred and twenty
years old when he died: his eyes were
not dim, nor his natural force abated."
It was his understanding of the spiri-
tual laws which govern man, and his
obedience thereto, which enabled him
to live largely above the beliefs of
corporeal sense. The prophet Isaiah
speaks of the time coming when "the
child shall die an hundred years old."
Mankind should give up the mistaken
notion that there is a limit fixed for
one's life on earth.

Why should advanced years be a
period of uselessness and decadence,
instead of its very opposite? The
passing years should bring increased
wisdom, a better balanced judgment,
greater self-control, a truer sense of
real values, a clearer understand-
ing of man's true nature and spiri-
tual destiny. As the individual puts
off from day to day the "old man,"
or false material sense of being,
the real and immortal man of God's
creating should come more and more
to the light; and this process of put-
ting off immortality ought to lift hu-
manity above its present limited be-
liefs. On page 248 of "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures"
Mrs. Eddy speaks quite emphatically
on this point. She says, "Men and
women of riper years and larger les-
sons ought to ripen into health and
immortality, instead of lapsing into
darkness or gloom." On page 245
of the same volume she relates an
interesting experience in the life of a
certain woman. This woman was
disappointed in love when very young,
and became insane. In the palace
where she was an inmate, she stood
daily at the window watching for the
return of her lover, because she be-
lieved herself still living in the same
hour as when they were parted. In this
state of thought she continued young.
Some travelers who saw her when
she was seventy-four guessed her age
to be under twenty. Does not this
experience prove that age is the re-
sult of one's own thinking? This
woman had passed threescore years
and ten, and still was young, because
she thought herself young.

Since the advent of Christian Sci-
ence into the world, longevity has
been steadily increasing. Why? Be-
cause Christian Science turns thought
away from the false, limited human
sense of life, and shows what Life
really is. Life is eternal. The circle
is its symbol, with no definite point
either of beginning or of end. When
these facts are more generally
understood, and mankind's thinking
is more in harmony with them, the
present fears and limitations which
beset mortals will be greatly less-
ened, and will diminish until they
finally disappear.

[In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into German.]

Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I find in the west,
Gold, red and yellow,
Robin above its nest,
Chirping so mellow.

Children at their prayer,
Evening star up there,
Earth gathers to her breast,
Night and peace and rest.
—Modesta Bianca Miller.

Dr. Johnson's Hebrides Style

Of the hills—many may be
called with Homer's Itha abundant in
springs, but few can deserve the
epithet which he bestows upon
Pelion by waving their leaves. They
exhibit very little variety; being al-
most wholly covered with dark
moor, and even that seems to be
checked in its growth. What is true
of the hills is also true of the
valleys; that it is easy to sit at home
and look down upon a stream rushing
down the steep. An eye accus-
tomed to flowery pastures and waving
harvests is astonished and repelled
by this wild, unvaried, and almost
sterile. The appearance is that of
matter incapable of form or use-
fulness, dismissed by nature from her
care and disinherited of her favours,
left in its original elemental state,
or quickened only with one sullen
power of useless vegetation.

It will very readily occur, that this
uniformity of barrenness can afford
very little amusement to the travel-
ler; that it is easy to sit at home
and look down upon a stream rushing
down the steep. An eye accus-
tomed to flowery pastures and waving
harvests is astonished and repelled
by this wild, unvaried, and almost
sterile. The appearance is that of
matter incapable of form or use-
fulness, dismissed by nature from her
care and disinherited of her favours,
left in its original elemental state,
or quickened only with one sullen
power of useless vegetation.

Regions mountainous and wild,
thinly inhabited, and little cultivated,
make a great part of the earth, and
he that has never seen them, must
live unacquainted with much of the
face of nature, and with one of the
great scenes of human existence.
As the day advanced towards noon,
we entered a narrow valley, not very
low, but sufficiently verdant. Our
guides told us, that the horses could
not travel all day without rest or
meat, and intreated us to stop here,
because no grass could be found in
reasonable and the argument cogent.
We therefore willingly dismounted
and diverted ourselves as the place
gave us opportunity.

I sat down on a bank, such as a
lover of romance might have de-
lighted to feign. I had indeed no
tress to whisper over my head, but
a clear rivulet streamed at my feet.
The day was calm, the air soft, and
all was radiance, silence, and soli-
tude. Before me, and on either side,
were high hills, which by hindering
the eye from ranging, forced the
mind to find entertainment for itself.
Whether I spent the hour well I
know not; for here I first conceived
the thought of this narrative.
"We were in this place at ease and
by choice," yet the imagination
excited by the view of an unknown
and untraveled wilderness, and
such as arise in the artificial soli-
tude of parks and gardens, a flatter-
ing notion of self-sufficiency, a

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Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by the Christian Sci-
ence Publishing Society, 107 Fair-
bank Street, Boston, Mass. Sub-
scription price, \$5.00 per annum,
paid in advance. Single copies,
10 cents. Foreign postage extra.
Entered as second-class matter, May
12, 1906, under Post Office No. 107,
Boston, Mass. Postmaster: Send
no money orders to this office.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
Communications regarding the con-
tent of this paper should be ad-
dressed to the Editor. To decide
the Editor must be accompanied by
a signed and addressed envelope.
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the Christian Science Monitor is as
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Advertising rates given on ap-
plication. The rate for full adver-
tisement is reserved. The Monitor
is a member of the U. S. C. Audit
Bureau of Circulations.

PUBLISHED BY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of:
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
The World of Christian Science
The Herald of Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

Musical Events—Art—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Music News and Reviews

Mr. Hutcheson Begins

Historical Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Ernest Hutcheson appeared in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 9, opening a series of recitals that will illustrate the development of piano music. On his program were works in reasonable measure unfamiliar to the average listener, French, Italian and German composers, the most interesting of which, many listeners must have thought, were "Selling the Round," by William Byrd, a suite by Henry Purcell and the fantasia in C major by Handel. For these pieces had the effect of novelty, notwithstanding their antiquity.

The numbers in the French group, including the "Cocou" of Debussy and the "Tambourin" of Rameau, and those in the Italian group, including small things by Domenico Scarlatti, had a somewhat hackneyed sound, of course; for after all, most that is abiding in the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has a place in the repertoire of all pianists.

Not so much discovery, then, as appreciation was Mr. Hutcheson's task. And remarkably he discharged it, giving at once information and delight. No need of a harpichord to show the artist's purpose in the matter. The piano was as competent to convey Mr. Hutcheson's knowledge of fact and understanding of style as any historic instrument could have been.

At the Town Hall yesterday, the Society of the Friends of Music gave an orchestral concert, the principal number of the program being Mahler's fourth symphony. Arthur Bodanzky conducted and Mme. Marcelle Roessler assisted as vocal soloist. The performance was so brought down to the acoustic necessities of the hall that all the details of the vast score could be intimately and comfortably apprehended. The ability to reduce the tone volume of an orchestra to something like chamber music proportions is one for which Mr. Bodanzky can claim distinction above nearly every other conductor at present known here.

As for Mahler, whatever he may think of him as a writer of symphonies, they had a remarkable opportunity to study him on this occasion. If Schumann and Brahms had possessed such mastery of instrumentation as he, whatever he may think of him as a writer of symphonies, they had a remarkable opportunity to study him on this occasion.

Charles Naegele, pianist, appeared in Aeolian Hall this afternoon. A work in which he gave the impression of being an artist up with the times both as mechanician and interpreter, was the Bach-Busoni prelude and fugue in D major. A new Bach is the composer so much more than a day, as modernized by Busoni. Will he last? Quite likely he will. It is possible that the greatness of Busoni, which did not find its best expression in the music of Busoni, attains it in the music of Naegele.

Mme. Wanda Landowska, the harpichordist, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall this evening, playing works by Vivaldi, Telemann, Couperin and Rameau and winning the same warm applause as last season. W. P. T.

"Sacre du Printemps"

Reaches Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" was the outstanding feature of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's program on Friday and Saturday (Nov. 7-8). The remarkable feature of the performance was less the peculiarities of the music than its reception by the listeners, for at the end the applause was so exuberant that the orchestra was constrained to come out twice to bow and to request the gentlemen of the orchestra to rise to acknowledge the homage.

The phenomenon may be, perhaps, a little difficult to understand by communities which, when Stravinsky's composition was vouchsafed to them, rose from their seats and left. That no one retired during Mr. Stock's interpretation was due, probably, to his manner of presenting it. For Mr. Stock, though himself that it was his listeners were let into the secret of what "Le Sacre du Printemps" was all about, their interest in it would be extensive enough to keep them in their seats and even, perchance, to make the music less unintelligible than otherwise it would likely be. With this end in view cards were displayed and on these were printed in large type the titles of the different sections of the work.

Whether the applause which followed Stravinsky's work signified that the patrons of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra had gone over on mass to a profound conviction in the efficacy of musical futurism may well be doubted. There is striking fascination in "Le Sacre du Printemps" but it is the fascination evoked by extraordinary rhythms and vivid and crude colors. Of emotion there is nothing in the work, nor is there beauty as that term ordinarily is understood. So remarkable is the effect of such music that many people undoubtedly will seek to obtain from it an intellectual and artistic stimulation that they never may have felt before.

It is probable that the greater part of the enthusiasm was a testimony to the extraordinary skill with which "Le Sacre du Printemps" was negotiated by Frederick Stock and his performers. Of the almost unbelievable difficulties with which the score is packed both the conductor and the orchestra made light. If the music was staggering, the performance was scarcely less.

Possibly with a view to making as much contrast as possible with that which has been and that which was to come, Mr. Stock preceded "Le Sacre du Printemps" by the overture to Mozart's "Magic Flute" and the D major symphony by Beethoven. The sweetness and light which characterized those creations doubtless caused many to bestow their blessings upon a form of art that is not as Stravinsky would have it be.

At the end of the program Liszt's B flat major concerto was interpreted, as to its solo part, by Mme. Marie Leschetzky. This artist made manifest enthusiasm for a large and ringing tone, but her indifference to correct execution caused her efforts to be out of keeping with the standard which reign in American concert halls. F. B.

Philadelphia Civic Opera Season Opens

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Philadelphia Civic Opera Company opened its second season at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening. The opera was Puccini's "La Bohème" and a splendid performance was given.

The Philadelphia Civic Opera Company has a unique work in hand. Artistic achievement is the first consideration; the second is the opportunity it affords American and especially Philadelphia singers to gain experience on the operatic stage, first in minor roles and later in leading ones. Tonight, following this policy, seven out of 10 members of the cast were Philadelphia singers, some of whom had never before appeared in cast roles.

The members of the chorus who show sufficient ability to appear as principals are given first choice. They receive their training as chorus singers and as they develop they are coached in roles as their abilities warrant. Last year four operas were given; this season there will be 10.

For roles which nonprofessional singers cannot fill, operatic singers of the highest grade are used. Thus in the performance of this evening Anna Fietta, formerly of the Metropolitan, was the Mimì. Rodolfo was sung by Romeo Boscacci, substituting for Tom Burke in the part. In the closing act the restraint shown by Mr. Boscacci denoted a rare degree of dramatic control, the emotional content of the leading role being especially fine and magnificent.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924

CHICAGO SHOW SECTION

Ideal Neutrodyne of Future
Using Only One Tuning Dial
Outlined by Prof. HazeltineInventor of Famous Circuit Says Tomorrow's
Receiver Will Have No External Wiring, Em-
ploying Rod Antenna and Single Rheostat

By L. A. HAZELTINE
Professor of Electrical Engineering, Stevens Institute of Technology, and
Inventor of the Neutrodyne Circuit.

Professor Hazeltine gives here a very clear and concise description of the neutrodyne method of stabilizing a tuned radio frequency amplifier and shows exactly where the main difficulties usually occur. This is the latest of the few articles ever written by Professor Hazeltine on his popular receiver.

Now that the neutrodyne receiver has been before the public for nearly two years, it may be appropriate to review the reasons why it has achieved its popularity. The neutrodyne has sometimes been considered as simply the embodiment of a single feature, the neutralization of capacity coupling. But this is far from the truth; for several other important elements entered into its make-up and contributed essentially to its success.

As discussed in some detail below, these elements included in particular the elimination of all coupling between tuned circuits, the use of a high step-up ratio in the interstage radio-frequency transformers, the first tuned circuit through a step-up transformer and tuned together with this circuit, and the electrically similar agreement of all the tuned circuits so that the dial settings are practically alike. Commonly, but not universally, the radio-frequency transformers are all mounted in the same manner at a particular angle which results in no magnetic coupling.

Most commercial neutrodyne receivers comprise two stages of tuned radio-frequency amplification, a vacuum-tube detector, and two stages of audio-frequency amplification. The arrangement shown in the figure is representative. Some neutrodyne employ the reflex arrangement which saves a vacuum tube. A few of the less expensive designs have only one radio-frequency stage. At least one stage includes three tuned circuit stages. Some modifications do not affect the fundamental features.

Audio-Frequency Amplification
Audio-frequency amplification is necessary in any receiver for operation of a loud speaker, because a detector tube alone cannot give sufficient output without distortion. On the other hand, more than two or three stages of audio-frequency amplification is almost sure to result in excessive disturbing noises due to induction and to irregularities in vacuum-tube and battery operation. The further amplification usually desired must be at radio frequency. Radio-frequency amplification can be made much higher, for the same number of vacuum tubes, when each stage is tuned; and such tuning has a marked advantage in increasing selectivity.

The tuning of the interstage transformers has an effect similar to the tuning of the plate circuit of a detector tube; that is, it tends to make the capacity coupling between the plate and the grid selective in producing regeneration and frequently oscillation. Even when a regenerative receiver is not oscillating, it may be distorting the broadcast program in a way that is not always recognized. This distortion is due to the fact that when the regeneration is adjusted quite close to the oscillating point, it makes the receiver so highly selective as not to respond to the high-pitch components of the music as well as to the low-pitch components. The result is that, although the music may come in loud, its low-pitch components are accentuated and its character is lost.

With the vacuum tubes now in general use, and with well-designed coils and condensers, it is possible to make receivers for the broadcast wavelengths which are naturally as selective as is permissible without distortion. For this reason, regeneration, even below the oscillating point, is not desirable.

Controlling Oscillation
Since the introduction of the neutrodyne receiver, there have been developed certain other receivers which do not eliminate regeneration, but which prevent or control oscillation in some other way, usually by the introduction of some source of loss in the radio-frequency circuit. Theory as well as practice indicates that a cure is better than a palliative and that the neutrodyne receiver which eliminates regeneration will give the greatest amplification consistent with freedom from distortion. There is another reason for preferring a receiver which has no regenerative control, and this is the convenience in being able to "log" stations once heard, with the confidence that the dials may be set at the same points and the station again picked up at any future date.

Regeneration is avoided in the neutrodyne receiver by eliminating all coupling between the tuned circuits. There are three ways in which coupling can enter: first, by magnetic coupling, or mutual induction, between the coils; secondly, by capacity coupling, due to capacity between the grid and plate of vacuum tube and to various other capacities between coils, condensers and lead wires; and, thirdly, the inclusion of some common apparatus or even common connecting wires in the paths of the radio-frequency currents of the different stages. Magnetic coupling between the coils is avoided by mounting them with the axes in certain relations. If all of the coils are to be mounted in the same manner, their centers should be on the same straight line and their axes should make an angle of about 45 degrees with this line, as shown in the figure. This method of

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

RADIO BREAKS
ISOLATION OF
AFRICAN VELDCape Town Radiocasting
Heard in Rhodesia and
East Africa

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence) — Cape Town has recently joined the number of radiocasting cities throughout the world. It means, in a new and vast country such as Africa, something more than it does in the colder and more civilized Europe and America. It means that thousands of South Africans in city, in village, and in the lonely places of the veld will now be free from the isolation that has hitherto inclosed them.

After the first evening's radiocasting, which was heard in Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, the South-West Protectorate, and the four provinces of the Union, the success of Cape Town's radiocasting station is assured. It means that not merely news and information of all kinds will now reach the farmers of the spacious veld of Africa, but that one of the best orchestras south of the equator will be heard even in the depths of darkest Africa by all listeners in.

Financial Aid to Orchestra
The station at the Cape was begun as a financial aid to the already subsidized Cape Town Orchestra. This orchestra, which gives symphony concerts in Cape Town for eight months out of the year, will now be able to claim an audience extending over half a continent. It is said that the Cape Town radiocasting station has, in this orchestra, a musical organization better than any now playing at the studios of any of the other stations, and that the quality of its program will be a revelation to people throughout the Union.

The Dutch in South Africa are great music lovers, and the appeal of symphony concerts by wireless will not find them unmoved. Although the transmission on the first evening was not too good, reports were received from all over the Union where the speeches and music were heard.

Much Enthusiasm Evincing
The opening speech at the Cape Town station was made by Thomas Boydell, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who conveyed to the government and the people of Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa and also to J. Ramsay MacDonald and the people in the British Isles, South Africa's most fraternal greetings. We extend to them all our warm friendship and good will.

A wave of wireless enthusiasm has come over South Africa. Licenses are being eagerly taken out. So far, the standard of selections has been very good, although the programs have been based on the usual European ones, the station being controlled by two persons previously employed by the British Broadcasting Company. Now, South Africa has two stations working each evening—J. B. (Johannesburg) and Cape Town.

Congregations Growing
The consensus of leaders of Protestant denominations seems to indicate that the radio not only has been the means of introducing the Scriptures to an increasing audience, but that districts where services are broadcast congregations are finding increased attendance. It was found in some instances that a slight decrease was noticed at the first few services put on the air, but it is declared that these decreases soon were overcome, it being pointed out that the Christian religion is based on giving as well as receiving, and the individual worshipers become dissatisfied with the prospect of non-cooperation. Lending additional weight to the Monitor survey is the editorial opinion of several newspapers. The Boston Traveler, for instance, says very tersely:

"Instead of acting as a substitute for church, radio is a form of religious publicity—comparable in value to the familiar advertising expedient of giving away samples. The samples are supposed to stimulate the demand for more. Church audiences in the aggregate, counting the listeners who are not within church walls, are greatly increased since the advent of radio. And we have yet to hear of any churches, provided they were alive and ably led, which have sustained a loss of attendance."

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

All Roads Now Lead to the Coliseum
to One of Biggest of Its Many Shows

The Chicago Coliseum is part of the Nation's history. Here most of the Republican presidents of latter years have been nominated. The battlemented walls of the great hall date back before the Chicago World's Fair when the Coliseum made its bow. As Chicago's largest hall convenient to downtown, the Coliseum in the intervening years has housed the most of the city's chief indoor exhibits and gatherings. Notable attendance records have been set, but they are expected to be shattered at the Third Annual Radio Show, from Nov. 18 to 23.

Any Circuit Can Be Aided
by Inverse Duplex System,
Says Grimes, Its InventorBuilding Details of Three-Tube Receiver, Known as
3XP Hookup, Furnished to Acquaint Amateurs.
With Simple Construction

This article on the inverse duplex has been specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. It affords the writer particular pleasure to do this as the Monitor was the first publication of any kind to devote space to the inverse duplex system in its early stages of development. In those early days back in 1922, this invention was built into a self-contained radio set, known as the "Electronaire." The Monitor sent a representative to Staten Island to witness the set's operation, and published a picture and description early in August, 1922. I shall be glad to answer questions on my inverse duplex addressed through The Christian Science Monitor.—(Signed) DAVID GRIMES.

By DAVID GRIMES
Inventor of the Inverse Duplex System

The inverse duplex, due to the fact that it is a system of radio amplification and not a radio circuit, has been published throughout the country in a thousand different ways in as many hookups. There is virtually no modern radio circuit that cannot be "inverse duplexed." The neutrodyne, the superheterodyne, and all of the other "dynes" can be greatly benefited by the inverse duplex. Its adaptation to all of these sets has necessarily led to considerable confusion in the public's thought as to just what this invention is. The writer has received many letters complaining that no two inverse duplex circuits ever appear alike. This is quite true, because there is appar-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Rear Panel Layout of Grimes Inverse Duplex Set



The Inverse Duplex System as Utilized in This Circuit by David Grimes Has Such an Inherent Balance That the Wiring May Be Done as Shown in the Picture Without Impairing Its Efficiency. This Makes It One of the Simplest Sets to Construct.

PROGRESS OF RADIO
TO BE DEPICTED AT
CHICAGO EXHIBITIONExtraordinary Displays From England, France,
Italy, Germany, and Japan, With Exhibits
by 180 American Firms Are ReadyJOBBER AND BANKERS TO SEEK
ACCOUNTS, INVESTMENT CHANCESFeature Programs to Be Radiocast Daily From Studios
at Show—Miniature Models and Set-Builders'
Contest Promise to Attract Many

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (Special)—The stage is all set for the third annual Chicago radio show, which is to open in the enlarged Coliseum, Nov. 18, and continue until midnight, Nov. 23. The entire radio fraternity of the middle west is intensely interested in the coming exposition, which gives every promise of equaling the recent radio world's fair in New York.

One hundred and eighty of America's leading radio manufacturers and twenty of the better known wireless concerns of England, France, Italy, Germany and Japan will be among this season's exhibitors. Over \$5,000,000 worth of apparatus, covering every phase of the enormous industry, will be on display. The show will be the largest and most comprehensive industrial exposition of the sort ever presented in Chicago, and it is a certainty that the attendance will break all local records.

Enameled Wire
Found Superior
for AntennaeCopper Ribbon Is Declared
Better Than Ordinary
Round WireBy DON C. WALLACE
Winner of 1923 Hoover Radio Cup

When the general public became interested in radio along in the spring of 1922, prospective radio fans were very much concerned with the type of antenna wire to use. Lately, however, the reverse has almost become true. They aren't concerned in the least, and think any kind of wire will do.

As a matter of fact, any kind of wire will do, but some kinds of wire are not so good as others. We might, in fact, grade the different kinds of wire into practically as many different grades of goodness. Whereas the kind of wire may not mean anything to the average person, to the person who is really trying to get the best of his radio set, this important consideration cannot and should not be overlooked. To bring the matter to a more concrete status, we will propose the following question:

"Does it seem foolish to spend \$100 or \$200 on a radio set and then spend 50 cents or so on the antenna wire and then expect best results?"

Big Improvement Possible
Good results may be expected, but it is only fair to the set in question that reasonable care and consideration be given the antenna as well. The man who pays 50 cents for his antenna wire after buying an expensive radio set and does so without considering the antenna wire situation does himself an injustice. A few cents more will mean a marked improvement in his set. Dollar for dollar, money spent on the antenna goes about five times as far as in any other place on a radio set.

When we talk this way of antenna wire we do not wish to give the impression that the 50-cent antenna wire is valueless. Quite the reverse is true. It is excellent for several weeks, then it begins to corrode on the surface and in time is not nearly so good as it was when new. Did you ever notice how well your set worked during the first few weeks, and then seemed to get slightly weaker as time wore on? Did you ever notice how nearly every radiocasting station got most of its best records soon after it put up a new antenna?

New stations nearly always seem louder the first month or so, but as time passes they grow weaker and weaker, and gradually find themselves no longer among the strongest stations on the air, as they were when first they started up.

Virtually every new station is head and shoulders above its neighboring stations for the first month or two after it is installed. Then the wires begin to corrode and the concerts from the station in question begin to merge with the others on the air and soon, in point of volume, it is merely one of the many that can and is tuned in at will.

Copper Strip Recommended

The same is true in receiving sets, and although there are many who will disagree with the writer on some of these points, he is firmly convinced that there is more to it than many will believe. There is nothing better than a new piece of copper wire for an antenna. Possibly stranded wire is better on radiocasting wavelengths than is solid wire. Copper strip is still better, due to the larger exposed surface.

Stranded wire is slightly better than solid wire, also due to the greater exposed surface. Given a certain length and a certain weight of copper, the stranded wire will present many times the surface that solid wire of the same weight will. Radio frequency currents travel on

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

The exhibits will fill the huge Coliseum with all of its new and old additions, occupying nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space. All of the exhibits of the first radio world's fair will be on view here, together with several important new features. Among the latter will be some French receivers, tubes and battery eliminators, just perfected by a celebrated Parisian electrical wizard, which threaten to revolutionize radio reception.

Unusual Exhibits

These remarkable devices, which are not yet on the market, will receive their first public demonstration here. They will not even be shown in France until after their Chicago introduction. There will also be some unusually interesting official Italian and Japanese exhibits, which do not arrive in time for the Manhattan exposition.

Feature programs will be radiocast every afternoon and evening direct from special studios which will be installed in the south balcony of the Coliseum by six of the most powerful stations of this district. America's most popular announcers, station directors and entertainers will participate in these programs, after which public receptions will be held in their honor under the auspices of the radio show management.

Details of the big "Radiocasting Carnival" will be announced by James F. Kerr, general manager, within a few days.

In addition to the vast number of manufacturers' displays through which they will introduce their 1925 models to the enthusiasm of this territory, there will also be several interesting novelty exhibits, including a "New Inventions Department," a "Practical Miniature Model Exhibit" and an "Amateur Set Builder's Contest." The latter is attracting nationwide attention and entries are coming in from all parts of the continent.

Jobbers Well Represented
Space enough to accommodate 500 home-built receivers has been assigned to this competition, in which 15 cash prizes and 50 silver cups will be awarded by a jury composed of three famous radio engineers. This contest is open to all amateur builders and no entry fee is required.

Thousands of jobbers and dealers from the United States and Canada, together with a few hundred from South America, Europe and the Orient, will attend the big show, and two hours a day—from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—will be the new. Did you ever notice how well your set worked during the first few weeks, and then seemed to get slightly weaker as time wore on? Did you ever notice how nearly every radiocasting station got most of its best records soon after it put up a new antenna?

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FIRST RADIO HEARD
IN BULGARIAN CITY

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The first radio concert in Sofia was given recently in the institution known as the Home of the Arts and the Press. It was given under the auspices of the Berlin Exchange.

A profound sensation was caused in the hall, filled with art folk, writers and journalists when the notes of a waltz from "Tales of Hoffman" sounded in the chamber with astonishing distinctness. There was heard a piece played by a full orchestra in the German capital.

After that followed solo numbers by well-known singers, including a Bulgarian artist belonging to the Berlin Opera Company. As the singer was well known to many in the room, this number gave an impressive demonstration of the abolition of space by the radio apparatus.

PRIZE FOR TINY RADIO SET WON BY NEW JERSEY YOUTH

Complete Crystal Receiver Is Built in Cube 9-32 of an Inch to the Side—Norwood's Set Fails to Make New Record, But Eagle Co. Rewards Him

Several weeks ago a picture of three miniature crystal sets, all of which would actually work, was published in the Monitor, with the announcement that the Eagle Radio Company would give a prize of one of their \$175 receivers to the person who could make a set smaller than any made by the maker of these, John J. Weir.

Most of the sets submitted were awkward affairs, but some showed great ingenuity. The best one submitted was made by a young man, C. Wilson Norwood, of 4 Lincoln Terrace, Caldwell, N. J. This was not so small as Mr. Weir's smallest, but the officials of the Eagle Company were so pleased with the workmanship that they decided to give Mr. Norwood the prize originally specified.

The accompanying photo shows these two sets photographed on a watch. This picture was enlarged, in order to show the fine detail work on the small receivers. The actual size of the watch is shown by the black area.

Mr. Weir is the superintendent of the Eagle factory at Newark, N. J., and has made receivers in walnut shells, thimbles, earrings, stickpins and finger rings. Of the receivers submitted one was made in a pencil clip, two in capsules, two on dress snaps and one in a cartridge shell.

Description of Set

A description of Mr. Norwood's set, in his own words: "I will prove of interest to many, as showing the intricate difficulties encountered on such work."

The set is in the form of a cube 9-32 of an inch on a side. It consists of three binding posts, a crystal detector, tuning coil and an inductance switch with five taps. The binding posts, detector and switch are mounted on a bakelite panel 9-32 of an inch on a side and 1-15 of an inch thick and the coil is wound to the back with wax. The depth of the set is 5-32 of an inch and the switch knob and binding posts project 1/4 inch, making the overall height 9-32 inch. All metal parts received a nickel plating.

In making binding posts it was necessary to have small threaded parts. The smallest tap at hand was one cutting a 2-56 of an inch thread and this was much too large. I remembered that there are many small screws in a watch and so an old Ingraham watch was taken apart and the screws and studs into which they were threaded removed. These were turned down in a lathe to make the finished posts which when completed measured 1/4 inch high and 1-16 inch in diameter. They are patterned after standard posts. Only three were used instead of four to save space. One side of the phone and the ground wire are to be connected to a common post when the set is used.

The coil was wound in a lathe on a piece of 1/4-inch rod, 250 turns of No. 40 enamel wire wound tapped at each 50 turns. When wound the coil was slipped from the rod and tied together in the form of a flattened ring. No attempt was made to place the turns evenly side by side. They were merely bunched together.

Pinhead Switch Points
The switch knob was turned from a section of bakelite panel and is 1/4 inch long and of phosphor bronze. Switch points were made from pinheads turned down to less than half their original diameter. These were placed through holes in the panel and riveted down on the back. The wires from the coil were soldered to them. Connection was made to the switch arm through a pigtail of No. 40 wire at the back. No switch stops were provided.

In making the crystal detector a cup of 1-16 of an inch each way was made in the same way as the binding posts and held from beneath with a small screw. The catwhisker was merely a small loop of No. 32 spring brass wire projecting from the panel and arranged to touch the crystal. Galena was used as a rectifier. When once adjusted the crystal is very stable as the short catwhisker is relatively stiff and holds its position well.

The tools used in making the set were a small lathe (10-inch bed), drills from No. 30 to No. 80, pliers, screwdriver and a soldering iron made from a section of No. 12 hard drawn copper wire. Tweezers were used to handle the parts in assembling. In building the set many switches, panels and other parts were spoiled before a perfect one could be obtained.

Smallest Radio Devices to Be Seen at Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (Special).—One of the many features at the Third Annual Chicago Radio Show will be a collection of the smallest workable radio devices in the world.

Some of the tiny receiving sets are built on the lines of the old open

**You Can't
Blow Out
Your
Tube**

Not a
Fuse
Lasts
Indefinitely

Protected
and
Approved
by
Federal
Government
Absolutely
Guaranteed
\$12

Don't forget to
ask for the
tube in your set.
It is the last
thing you need
to complete your
set. Fully guaranteed.
Nothing else like
it on the market.
If your dealer cannot supply
you, order by coupon today.

Dealers—Jobbers

Write for special proposition
and coupon to
DAVID GRIMES, Inc.
1571 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Chicago Office, 26 West Monroe Street, Watson, Berlin & Snyder

REFLECTOR USED WITH RADIO DIRECTS WAVES LIKE LIGHT

Beam System Follows Similar Method—Proves Unusually Effective

With the attention of the world attracted to so-called "beam" transmission of radio signals, the reasons for this method of sending signals and the type of apparatus used should prove interesting. In ordinary radio-casting it is necessary that the messages should go out in all directions from the sending station in order that everyone within a certain radius may hear.

A great field is open, however, for the concentration of the radio waves transmitted at a station in the form of a beam very similar to the concentration of light rays in a searchlight. With such transmission, interference would be greatly reduced and the power required to transmit a given distance would be much less. Again the analogy of a light may be used.

We can light a small pocket electric light bulb and a small light is given in all directions. The minute we use this with a reflector and concentrating lenses a very powerful spotlight is obtained which will light up some small, given spot at even 100 yards. To get the same amount of light at 100 yards with an unreflected light, a huge, high-powered lamp would have to be used.

Just as objects become visible to a navigator on shipboard by means of the light reflected back from his searchlight by objects in his path, so also by the use of a directed radio beam in fog it may be possible to detect nearby ships or icebergs by means of the waves reflected back to the ship. In the latter case a receiving set located on the ship out of the path of the directed beam takes the place of the observer's eye.

One of the many applications of point-to-point transmission to which a directed radio beam would be applicable is the transmission of the radiocasting from one station to another for radiocasting, such as has been done in a nondirectional manner by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the greatest distance covered being between Pittsburgh and England. If directional or beam transmission were used for such work, radiocasting should prove more successful.

One of the possible methods of obtaining a concentrated beam of radio waves would be to use a large framework shaped like an automobile headlight, that is, parabolic in shape. This framework might vary in size from eight to 15 feet in height. The surface of this frame would be covered with small tuned circuits with a small radio transmitting set at the focus of the parabola. Each tuned circuit would reflect the energy received from the transmitting set, thus sending the signals out in the form of a beam.

The Radio Press has been enriched by the addition of a new monthly magazine called the Wireless Constructor. The fact that it emanates from the same press as Modern Wireless and Wireless Weekly, insures that it will be up-to-date in all matters wireless.

SHIP HEARS SHORE PROGRAMS
Radiocast reception of programs from the shore while at sea is making headway. The motor yacht Nazperwer carried a Marconi V4, with two protective timing circuits, on her voyage to Norway. At Bergen, the Aberdeen station was clearly heard in daylight, while at night both Newmarket and Aberdeen could be heard up to 100 miles north of Bergen.

There is a perfect telephone receiver built by E. Dickey of Dayton, O., among the models, that is considerably smaller than a shoe button. There is also a wonderful miniature loud speaker weighing only a few pennies, made of solid gold, both Newmarket and Aberdeen could be heard up to 100 miles north of Bergen.

That actually speaks. Its

Radio Nomenclature Recalls Days of the Clipper Ships

KGO's Floor Is "the Deck," Walls, "the Bulkheads"—Operators Don't Work Hours, But "Stand Watches"

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 8 (Staff Correspondence).—Days of the clipper ship and white sail are pleasantly recalled by that newest wonder, radio, in the nomenclature used by radio station operators.

The necessity for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication perhaps furnished much of the incentive to develop radio. Nearly all radio-casting operators have been to sea as ship radio operators. And it is natural that in the control room at KGO, the General Electric Pacific coast station, visitors are inclined to feel as if they are on board ship from remarks made by operators.

Here operators refer to the floor as the "deck." Walls are "bulkheads," and windows are called "ports." Operators do not work so many hours; they simply "stand watches." Standing the "800-meter watch" means to listen in with a special receiver during the time KGO is on the air for SOS signals from ships in distress.

The book recording transmission and changes of apparatus is called the "log." There is no clock in the KGO control room. Instead there is a real ship's "hack" chronometer, all rigged up in gimbels to take care of the swaying of the ship, in the regular little brown mahogany case.

Even the record of the chronometer's variation is called the "chronometer log." This shows its "daily rate," which means the daily loss or gain in fractional seconds. Even radio listeners often hear over the air the ancient bos'n's warning, "stand by!" In the studio control room "G M Time" is shown, that is, the KGO chronometer shows time at the meridian upon which Greenwich, England, stands, and from which mariners compute time and position on the earth's surface.

Esperantists are pleased that the League of Nations has given its endorsement of Esperanto by recommending member states of the League to treat Esperanto as a plain language for all telegraphy, so that telegrams should not be charged at the code rate as at present.

For the first time in the history of British politics at any rate the result of a momentous division in the House of Commons was radiocast to listeners numbering probably many hundreds of thousands, and this was mingled with the strains of the Savoy band's dance music. Every quarter of an hour as the expected time of the division grew nearer listeners heard the music fade away to a mere shadow, and then the quiet voice of the announcer was heard telling the state of the debate till at 11:30 p. m. came the final announcement of the division figures.

The steamer "Geraldine Mary," which was launched last August, will be one of the first cargo boats to carry its lifeboat equipped with wireless. The Marconi apparatus designed for this purpose has a quenched spark transmitter, with a normal range of 50 miles. The receiving apparatus combines the "all round" and "directional" systems.

The whaler, St. James Clark, .089, which sailed recently for the Ross Sea, has been fitted with a Marconi direction finder and carries five other sets for the use of her boats. The main set is a Marconi three-kilowatt telegraph-telephone transmitter. Thus boats left out after nightfall will be able to find their ship.

From Russia comes the news that the Soviet stringent control over amateur radio sets has been removed, and they are now at liberty to construct to their hearts' content.

European Notes
London, Nov. 2
The first of a series of fortnightly talks on agriculture was radiocast recently from BLO (London), by Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture. The aim is to help the farmer by supplying information, advice and practical help.

Captain Eckerley, the chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Company, is on a tour of visits which will include Canada and Washington, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Montreal. He wants to investigate the technical side of radiocasting "over there," and hopes, by an interchange of ideas, to be able soon to radiocast anything "from Niagara Falls to an American changing his mind," as he says.

The Radio Society of Great Britain has accepted two offers of \$500 each, toward the bringing of a test case against the postmaster-general in connection with the amateur licensing position.

A report from Munich, in Bavaria, states that the opera "Aida" was recently transmitted from the State Opera House to telephone subscribers, with complete success.

Radiocasting in Austria gave its inaugural concert at the end of September. Dr. Seipel, the Premier, was present, and the Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Seitz, in a speech, stressed the international side of radiocasting, and welcomed it as bringing Austria more into contact with other nations. The company already has some 15,000 subscribers.

Hungary is busy setting its house in order in radio matters. Permission has to be obtained for the man-

Beam Radio System Perfect by Marconi

By The Associated Press

London, Nov. 12

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, who has returned to London after three months' experimenting with the radio system on his yacht, Elettra, says he is now in a position to state that this system will be effective over any distance by day as well as at night. At present this applies only to Morse spark signals, which at first were only possible during dark hours. This shut out far distant lands, like the Antipodes.

As the beam system works with about one-tenth of the power required for ordinary radiocasting, it is obvious that its adoption throughout the British Empire will be a great economy.

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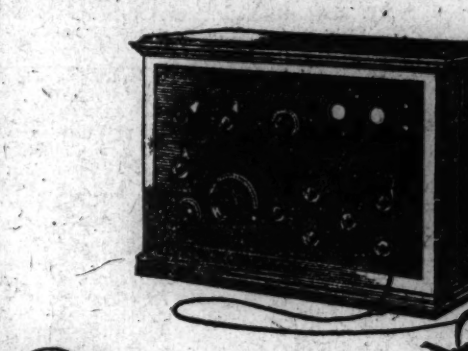
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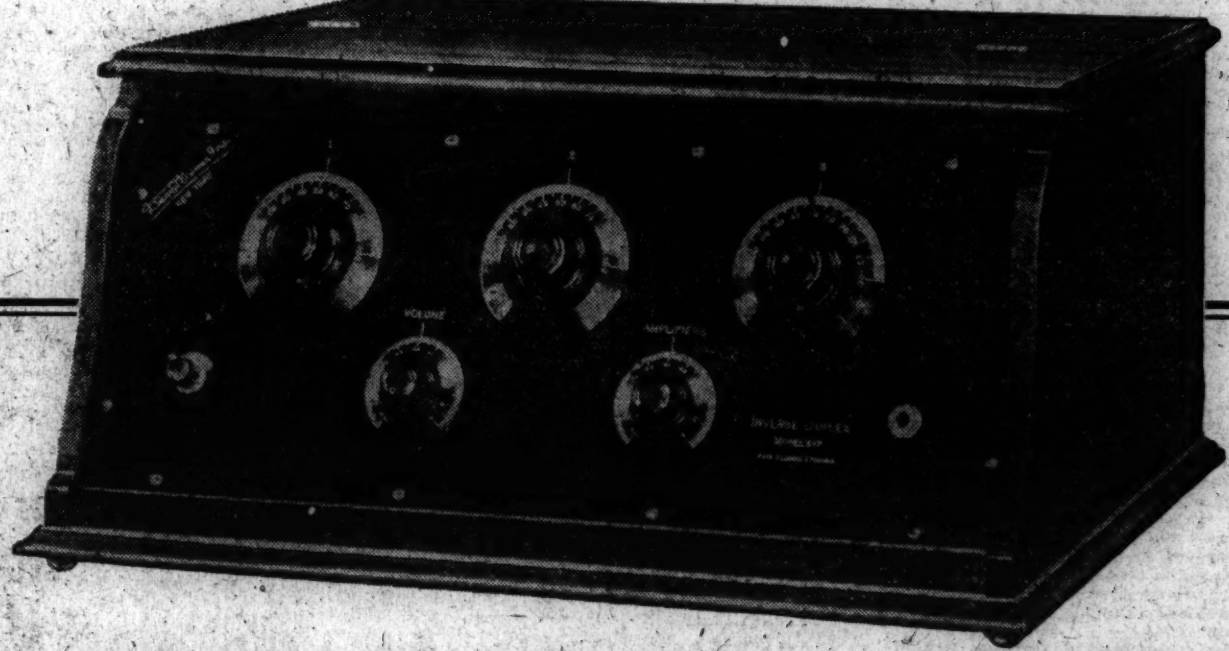
Compare the tone—

TUNE IN on a lecture, an organ recital or symphony concert—and you will understand why users of Federal are so intensely enthusiastic in their praise of Federal performance—the full rich beauty of Federal Tone and the added convenience of Federal's separate tube control. There is a Federal dealer near you. Write us for his name.

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Boston New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Chicago
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Federal
Standard RADIO Products



THE FAMOUS 3XP!

The 3-Tube Inverse Duplex Combining
Tuned Radio With This Super of Reflexes

This new arrangement of the Grimes System which created National enthusiasm when first developed in the Laboratories of "Radio in the Home" and described in the June and July issues, is NOW, for the first time, produced for you in this Official Laboratory Model.

Of course, the Inverse Duplex Principle is well recognized in these unique outstanding features.

- (1) A truly Balanced Circuit.
- (2) A Three-Tube System really giving Six-Tube Results.
- (3) A Natural Reproduction peculiar to the Inverse Duplex System.

Specifications

2 Stages of Tuned Radio Frequency
Tuned Fixed Detector
3 Stages Audio Frequency
Sloping Panel
Rubber-Hung Sockets
Chamber for Batteries
3-Control Selectivity
Antenna and Ground Operation
Mahogany Cabinet

INVERSE DUPLEX Insures Natural Tone Quality

Elementary Under Patents Issued and Pending

Jobbers' territories are being allotted very rapidly. For further information apply to your jobber or direct to

Retail Price
(without accessories) only \$85.00

DAVID GRIMES, Inc.

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Chicago Office, 26 West Monroe Street, Watson, Berlin & Snyder

STOCKS BOUGHT IN BIG VOLUME ON EXCHANGE

Bullish Enthusiasm Unchecked Despite Considerable Profit Taking

Another burst of bullish enthusiasm characterized the opening of today's New York stock market, which was featured by the enormous demand for low priced railroad shares.

Prisco common scored 4 points to a new 1924 top at 51, and "Katy" preferred advanced 1 1/2 to 43 1/2, also a new top. Other stocks to break through their previous year's highs were Missouri Pacific common, American Locomotive, Foundation Company, Pullman, Eastman Kodak, and General Asphalt.

Prices surged forward throughout the early trading, the only heavy spots being American Can, Baldwin, and Chandler, which fell back 1 to 1 1/2 points.

Buying orders were spread over a broad list, with sugar giving one of the best demonstrations of group strength.

Prisco common broke from its high of 51 to 47 1/2, but Southern Pacific, Washburn, American Smelting, Corn Products and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe all eclipsed their previous high records, the last named jumping 3 points to 130.

Heavy profit-taking sales were again in evidence, but they were well absorbed in most issues.

Foreign exchanges opened easier. A precipitate drop of 4 points in Davison Chemical to 38 1/2, the lowest of the year, caused hasty unloading by traders who had good profits in other stocks, under which a number of shares yielded from 1 to 3 points under yesterday's final figures.

Subsequent buying of Sears Roebuck, Mack Truck, Maryland Oil, Central Leather, preferred, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Northern Pacific and Great Northern preferred checked the general decline.

Government Bonds Weak

Sustained strength of low and medium-priced railroad bonds in today's trading contrasted sharply with the weakness of U. S. Government obligations, which reacted simultaneously with a tightening of the market for time funds. The Treasury 4 1/2% bonds 15-32 to \$105.15 and active Liberty bonds averaged losses of 7-32.

Speculative demand for popular railroad issues continued unabated. "Katy" adjustment 5s mounted another point to a record high at 73 1/2, and Norfolk & Southern preferred moved up 1 1/2 to a new 1924 top at 74 1/2. Frisco, Erie, Chicago & Terre Haute and Chicago Great Western bonds were favorites, although profit-taking caused fractional recessions in other sections of the rail group.

Trading in industrial bonds was featured by a recovery in sugar issues, Warner refunding 7s gaining 3/4 points.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans Boston New York
General Rate 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Outside country paper 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Time money 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Customers' call 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Individual, cos. loans 1 1/2% 1 1/2%

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Year to date clearing figures
Exchanges \$83,000,000 \$83,000,000
Year to date clearing figures
Exchanges \$83,000,000 \$83,000,000
Year to date clearing figures
Exchanges \$83,000,000 \$83,000,000

PRIME ELIGIBLE BANKS

Under 90 days \$100.00
Under 180 days \$100.00
Under 270 days \$100.00
Under 360 days \$100.00

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

The 11 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

New York 3 1/2%
Chicago 3 1/2%
Philadelphia 3 1/2%
Cleveland 3 1/2%
Richmond 3 1/2%
St. Louis 3 1/2%
San Francisco 3 1/2%
Boston 3 1/2%
Dallas 3 1/2%
Denver 3 1/2%
Indianapolis 3 1/2%
Kansas City 3 1/2%
Los Angeles 3 1/2%
Memphis 3 1/2%
Milwaukee 3 1/2%
Minneapolis 3 1/2%
New Orleans 3 1/2%
Portland 3 1/2%
Seattle 3 1/2%
St. Paul 3 1/2%
Tampa 3 1/2%
Washington 3 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

London \$1.25
Paris \$1.25
Berlin \$1.25
Frankfurt \$1.25
Hamburg \$1.25
Copenhagen \$1.25
Stockholm \$1.25
Oslo \$1.25
Helsinki \$1.25
Tallinn \$1.25
Riga \$1.25
Vilna \$1.25
Warsaw \$1.25
Lodz \$1.25
Katowice \$1.25
Zagreb \$1.25
Belgrade \$1.25
Sofia \$1.25
Athens \$1.25
Istanbul \$1.25
Constantinople \$1.25
Bucharest \$1.25
Brussels \$1.25
Luxembourg \$1.25
Amsterdam \$1.25
Antwerp \$1.25
Brussels \$1.25
Luxembourg \$1.25
Amsterdam \$1.25
Antwerp \$1.25

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00
Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00
Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00
Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00

BONDS

Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00
Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00
Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00
Int. Sec. Tr. of Am. \$100.00

GREEN GOLD RAIN

BREITLIN, Nov. 12.—The principal items in the German gold market have been reported as follows:

Gold \$1.25
Silver \$1.25
Copper \$1.25
Zinc \$1.25
Lead \$1.25
Tin \$1.25
Nickel \$1.25
Cadmium \$1.25
Selenium \$1.25
Tellurium \$1.25
Antimony \$1.25
Bismuth \$1.25
Manganese \$1.25
Iron \$1.25
Steel \$1.25
Aluminum \$1.25
Magnesium \$1.25
Calcium \$1.25
Sodium \$1.25
Potassium \$1.25
Lithium \$1.25
Strontium \$1.25
Barium \$1.25
Radium \$1.25
Polonium \$1.25
Astatine \$1.25
Francium \$1.25
Actinium \$1.25
Thorium \$1.25
Uranium \$1.25
Neptunium \$1.25
Plutonium \$1.25
Americium \$1.25
Curium \$1.25
Berkelium \$1.25
Californium \$1.25
Einsteinium \$1.25
Fermium \$1.25
Mendelevium \$1.25
Nobelium \$1.25
Lawrencium \$1.25
Ununium \$1.25
Unbium \$1.25
Untrium \$1.25
Unquadium \$1.25
Unpentium \$1.25
Unsextium \$1.25
Unseptium \$1.25
Unoctium \$1.25
Unennium \$1.25

THE GREEN LOAN

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A substantial amount of the German gold market has been reported as follows:

Gold \$1.25
Silver \$1.25
Copper \$1.25
Zinc \$1.25
Lead \$1.25
Tin \$1.25
Nickel \$1.25
Cadmium \$1.25
Selenium \$1.25
Tellurium \$1.25
Antimony \$1.25
Bismuth \$1.25
Manganese \$1.25
Iron \$1.25
Steel \$1.25
Aluminum \$1.25
Magnesium \$1.25
Calcium \$1.25
Sodium \$1.25
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Ununium \$1.25
Unbium \$1.25
Untrium \$1.25
Unquadium \$1.25
Unpentium \$1.25
Unsextium \$1.25
Unseptium \$1.25
Unoctium \$1.25
Unennium \$1.25

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

BONDS RISE

New High Prices for the Extended 7s Are Significant

Improving earnings of the New Haven Railroad, together with the fact that the \$2,225,125 extended 7s will be successfully financed, have led to a substantial upturn in all the New Haven bond issues.

Most significant is the fact that the extended 7s, including the so-called "franco" pieces, have advanced to new high prices.

At the recent high of 98 for the extended 7s, the bonds in cash and points had been made from the 1924 low, while the "franco" bonds sold at 91, an advance of 22 points.

Quotations being in percentage of par, the market value of the dollar bonds is \$98.85 per unit.

The original European loan which came due April 1, 1922, aggregated \$2,532,163. The arrangement provided for payment of 10 percent of the face value of the bonds in cash and extension of the balance for three years at 7 percent interest instead of 4 percent which the bonds originally carried.

Subsequently more than \$1,000,000 of these bonds, which refused to come in under the plan, were paid off through J. P. Morgan & Co. The amount outstanding was thus reduced to a little more than \$1,500,000.

The following shows the advances in New Haven bonds from the lows of this year, also a comparison of the 1924 high and low prices:

Cur. 1924 1923

Bonds High Low Adv. High Low

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

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NEW HAVEN'S

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Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/2 38 1/2 9 3/4

Non-voted 47 1/

Classified Advertisements

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REAL ESTATE

The Sheraton
91 Bay State Road

Here you will find the most modern of non-housekeeping suites of one to two rooms. Facilities for comfort and service are unexcelled. Use of Dining, Breakfast and Tea Rooms is optional with residents.

We suggest a Luncheon or Dinner engagement with your family or friends at the Sheraton Dining Room. For reservation phone Kemmere 2660.

SHERRILL HOTEL
3000 G ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

W. H. BALLARD & CO., INC.
Building Managers
45 Milk Street Boston, Mass.

"A lot means a Home
A Home means 'a lot'"

BONELLI-ADAMS & CO.
Realtors
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WILMETTE, ILL.—7-room, frame, comb.
heat, 2 baths, large screened porch. Price
\$12,240; very desirable to C. & N. W.
and electric; E. B. may terms. Con-
sideration on small apartment in Chicago.

COLLEMAN SUBROUGHTS & CO.
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BROOKLINE
FOR SALE—Custom built brick house, 10
rooms, 2 baths; most exclusive section; E
Heath St.; open for inspection. MR.
CAULFIELD.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—\$2500.
modern 2-story 5-room house on Mil-
Angeles Mesa; by block to car; lot 30210;
fine view \$2500 cash, terms. 45410 Mesa
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BEFORE buying send for descriptive list,
Select Westchester Houses," Putnam, New-
York. Also send for "White Realty Co., Ver-
non. WHITE REALTY CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two business houses and vacant
lot, center of town, in a prosperous colli-
ery town in Indiana, at bargain. A. B. MARTIN.

W. Coleman Boulogh & Co.
REAL ESTATE
1157 Wilmette Avenue Phone Theatre 640
Opposite Village Plaza
NEW YORK CITY—For sale, house, good location, 1000 sq. ft., 2 1/2 baths, 2 bedrooms, 2nd East St. Call CRAWFORD at REndick 2640.

INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE
FACTORY, cold and warehouse property bought and sold, typical and nationwide made in the Metropolitan Chicago District. Call for information, Chicago, Illinois Chicago Real Estate Board.

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DAYTON, OHIO—Practitioner's office centrally located; good "loop" loc.; well furnished; outside light; 1000 S. Main St., Dayton, OH 45402 McCormick Bldg.

CHICAGO—Outings in McCormick Bldg. centrally located; centrally located "loop."

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Practitioner's office centrally located; part time and evenings; reasonable. Cherry 5565.

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FOR RENT, strictly modern suites, one to five bedrooms, central heat, CRO. 250-2500.

JOLINSTEON, Inc., 1280 Beacon St., Rossmore, Mass. 01968. Tel. 250-2500.

ASHCROFT, DEEDHAM

5 sunny rooms, 2 family home, gas and electricity; steam heat; garage available. Call 250-2500.

CHICAGO—1142 S. Michigan Bldg.—Walking distance; loop; large 2 and 3 rm. apts. with kitchenette, bath, central heat, CRO.

[illegible]

BOSTON, 848 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, comfortable rooms for permanent and transient guests. Phone Back Bay 0091.

BROOKLINE—Large sunny front room, mornings.

N. Y. C.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 5-room apartment from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 124 West 72nd. CRAWFORD.

[illegible]

class apt. pr. v. fam. near lake and all
trains. 305 Edgewater Place 3rd. Tel. Grace-
land 9066.

CHICAGO, 4721 Winthrop Ave. 2nd-
Delightfully cozy, homelike run. for bus. man or
family. Near bus. to train and church. Sunny-
side 6804.

CHICAGO—Dentrable, cheap, sunny room;
bath. 1224 Winthrop Ave. 2nd. Edgewater 9290.

CHICAGO, 5101 Hammond Ave.—Newly
redecorated, comfortable for room. running;
also 11th Avenue motor road. Apt. 202.

CHICAGO—Waltor Manor, 80 E. Walton
Place—Single and double rooms with running
water to \$12.75. Close to distance of
Chicago—High grade outside rooms and

Nicely furnished, steam heat; refrigerator, heat-
ing. 1015 1/2 W. 12th St. Tel. 2-1015.

LOS ANGELES, San-Wall Apt. 3566 Wall
St.—Large, new, modern singles; like stars at
Chicago. 1015 1/2 W. 12th St.

NEW YORK CITY, 80 St., 102 West—Hotel
Anderson, 1-2 room suites, spacious, modern
bath. 1015 1/2 W. 12th St. Tel. 2-1015.
like refined atmosphere; moderate rates.

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Greeploch Hall

LAKE RONKONKOMA

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Four-acts homestead over lake.

CHICAGO—Beautiful front, rm., ad. bath; mr. church and Bryn Mawr "L"; priv. family; gentleman paid. Tel. Edgewater 5088.

CHICAGO, 1015 Alaslie St., 2nd—Well furnished, front, ad. bath; 3344. AFEZ "L" & bus. Tel. Edgewater 5088.

CHICAGO—Desirable rooms with board; 2nd floor, front, ad. bath; 3344. AFEZ N. State St. Tel. Superior 5164.

CHICAGO, 1856 W. 62nd St.—Well front furnished; 3344. Jackson Park. Tel. Hyde Park 7082.

CHICAGO—Suite of 3 rooms, large, light; near church, Jackson Park, surface and I-C.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Solar, large corner

Telephone Runkelson 84

MRS. ELIZABETH MOTT GINSBERG

The Maples

BROOKLINE, Mass.—A home with unsurpassing quality of life. The place may have experienced care if needed, or come to you. The place is a home. Mrs. Minnie J. Carter for the past eight years. Size Maternity License. 12 Mass. Avenue, Tel. Reg. 202-1000.

TENACRE

Home of refinement, attractively appointed, harmonious environment for study and rest. The place is a home. Mrs. KATHRYN BARMORE, Princeton, N.J.

SUBURBAN WOODS Attractive, large, sunny bedroom, 6 windows, priv. bath, hot water shower always. Large closet; suited for family of 4. Call Mrs. J. J. McGee, 1000 Water Woods Station, Room T-105, The Chicago Tribune Building, 436 North Dearborn, Chicago.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Suite 2 rooms, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 block McCormick Mill near church. 1827 Gardner. Gharino 7410.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Pleasant sunny room, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 block Hollywood Drive. Tel. COA-138.

MR. VERNON, N. Y.—Cozy, clean-bathed room, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 block from station. Optional: one block from station; 30 minutes to New York City. RENT, \$29 Prospect Ave. Tel. Biltmore 9-3033.

N. Y. C. 180 West 194th, Apt. 1 East Room, 150 West 194th, Apt. 2; refined furnished, 1 bath, 1 kitchen, 1 block from station. Call Mrs. J. J. McGee, 1000 Water Woods Station, Room T-105, The Chicago Tribune Building, 436 North Dearborn, Chicago.

CHICAGO—Home for ladies desiring a beautiful, sunny, clean, modern, centrally located environment; experienced care; 1000 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

CHICAGO—Wanted, first-class, home for girl 10 yrs. old; near school; Christian Scientist pr. Tel. Dearborn 0943 (KOHL).

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VACATION SERVICE—Usually \$35. Free cash at all times. Call Mrs. J. J. McGee, 1000 Water Woods Station, Room T-105, The Chicago Tribune Building, 436 North Dearborn, Chicago.

THE MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman

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NEW YORK CITY—2 rooms, bath, unfurnished; \$90. 515 West 92nd St. Call CRAWFORD, Edicott 2440.

WANTED—Persons desiring comfortable living accommodations with Christian references, please call on Mrs. J. M. Williams, 100 Commercial St. Boston, or write to her at the above address. Address 2-244. The Christian Science Monitor.

WANTED—Persons desiring to combine with other persons, Christian Scientist preferred, to form a company to build a new town in the West. For more particulars, call on Mrs. J. M. Williams, 100 Commercial St. Boston; references exchanged.

WANTED—Persons desiring to combine with other persons, Christian Scientist preferred, to form a company to build a new town in the West. For more particulars, call on Mrs. J. M. Williams, 100 Commercial St. Boston; references exchanged.

WANTED—Man and wife with experience in running a hotel, to take over a small, profitable hotel of 25 to 50-room residential hotel of the best class in Boston. References required. For particulars, Boston area preferred. Box 105. The Christian Science Monitor.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS
 Persons from an item printed in this paper for free booklet listing that and other ad-
 vertisements, broken stamps, letters. W. J. JACKSON, 105 Pembroke St. Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD
 BOSTON, 225 Newbury St.—Convenient, large, comfortable, well furnished rooms, modern, daily breakfast. Call 2-244.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CAMBRIDGE—Desirable room, single or double, with board, \$15-20 per week, pleasant location near Christmas shopping district and university. Call Monday 774-1100. P. O. Box 154.

N. Y. C.—16 Year 1946 Buick 4 door hard top, excellent, low mileage, 40000 miles. Call 661-1111.

APPROX.

COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps, cards, books, or anything, please write to: **ALAN FRANKS INC.**, 101 Vermont St., BOSTON.

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 MAINE—Full time position, good salary, state of Maine, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
 N. Y. C.—Fruit and vegetable shop, experienced, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
 N. Y. C.—Fruit and vegetable shop, experienced, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
 N. Y. C.—Fruit and vegetable shop, experienced, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—CHAMBERLAIN
 WANTED—CHAMBERLAIN, experienced, good salary, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
 ACCOUNTANT—Experienced, good salary, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
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ALERT
 ALERT—Experienced, good salary, 121 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
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ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS

Chicago

(Continued)

House of Marie

1509 Broadway

CHICAGO, ILL.

MILLINERY, \$6 to \$15

DRESSES NOVELTIES

Chas. Anderson & Son

Merchant Tailors

2014 N. Clark St.

CHICAGO

JANSSON BROS. CO.

Tailors and Importers

27 E. Monroe St.

CHICAGO

The Smerling Printing Co.

117 N. Wells St.

CHICAGO

Ehrlich Shirt and Hat Co.

(Not Inc.)

337 N. Clark St.

CHICAGO

Olmeda Warburton

FORMERLY LOUIS MATHEW CO.

1620 W. Madison St.

CHICAGO

LOGAN SQUARE

STATE & SAVINGS BANK

LOGAN SQUARE

Tel. Lincoln 2541

The Belden Press

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

CLAMITZ & PHETZING, Inc.

Merchant Tailors

4113 West Madison Street

The Austin Dress Shop

AUTHENTICALLY CORRECT MODS

1622-24 W. Chicago Avenue

CHICAGO

WILLIAM FRIED

TAILOR

Room 210, Keener Bldg., 5 N. Wabash Ave.

CHICAGO

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CLARITY INDICATORS

See advertisement on page 10 of this issue

DINING ROOMS—NEW, modern, Jacobson

period, used about six months, cost \$1500

will take \$800, call 1001 and 1013

M. St. Washington, Ill. C. Franklin 4167

DINING TABLE, 8-foot extension, buffet

cabinet, call 1001 and 1013, call 1001

M. St. Washington, Ill. C. Franklin 4167

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—High grade, new

furniture, full, call 1001 and 1013

M. St. Washington, Ill. C. Franklin 4167

N. Y. C.—High grade, new, hand made

furniture, call 1001 and 1013, call 1001

M. St. Washington, Ill. C. Franklin 4167

Bloomington

(Continued)

Bloomington Battery Service Co.

Corner 1st and 2nd Streets

Bloomington, Ill.

We repair all kinds of batteries, starting

batteries, and all electrical work.

Factory Service

Always the latest in Ready-to-Wear

STYLES WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

MYSIE

BOSTON STORE

E. EARL MANN

Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-to-Wear

BOSTON CAFE

Open 4 A. M. to 8 P. M.

215 West Jefferson St., Tel. Lincoln 1001

CATERIA SERVICE, J. H. NERBAUS, Prop.

Centralia

The Christian Science Monitor

In Centralia, Ill., on

the following newsstand: Decker Bros.

New Road, 104 East Broadway

Chicago

Just a Little Different

Bakery

CONFECTION

AND DELICACY

SHOP

1917 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET

CHICAGO

PHONE HYDE PARK 576

HURWITZ

BABY SHOP

2505 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

Offers you a feast for the eye and a treat to

the eye on our new and beautiful

Hats and Coats to match; also gloves and the

finest dresses, complete laid out at most reason-

able prices.

Woolf's Beauty Shoppe

All Branches of Hairdressing

Manicuring

3534 LAWRENCE AVENUE

Phone: Juniper 2721

Jane Walton

Millinery

Order Work and Remodeling a Specialty

6901 Lakewood Ave., Cor. Farwell

Hogans Park 1397

INCOME ESTATE

BUSINESS INSURANCE

Correctly Applied

RACE N. WILT

624-122 S. MICHIGAN AVE., MARTIN 261

The W. J. Fitzgerald Co.

TAILORS

4 S. Dearborn Street, 4th Floor

Phone: Dearborn 601

Special Noon

Lunch

Place Conditions

J. H. THORPE, Representative

115 N. Dearborn St., Cor. 1st

Phone: Dearborn 601

CROSS REFERENCE BIBLE

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Phone: Dearborn 601

Special Noon

Lunch

Place Conditions

J.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS

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(Continued)

Nelson's Bootery, Inc.
The Shoe Store of
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If not, come in for real values!
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Phone: Buick 8619; Austin 1931

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REAL ESTATE LOANS
INSURANCE
PARK RIDGE, ILL.

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Washington Dairy
MILK and
CREAM
Distributors of Robins' Nest Milk
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DUTCH BLACK CHOCOLATES
Peoria

John A. Murphy & Co.
Buy With Confidence
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PEORIA, ILLINOIS

IDEAL TROY
DYEING
CLEANERS
LAUNDRIES
PHONE 8134
917-23 MAIN ST.

P. C. BARTLETT CO.
GROCERS
529 Main Street
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Each Day Now Is Bringing
NEW AUTHENTIC
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of high quality and moderate pricing, to
P. A. BERGNER & CO.
Our Responsibility
is to see that you choose the correct fashion
and to help you to do so.

Beyer-Marshall Co. (Inc.)
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OF QUALITY
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COAL
Tel. 4-5958

COAL
CHAS. L. SWORDS
Dealer in 8-lb. turkeys, hams,
520 E. Orange Phone 2-0104

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SIEBENTHAL & NELSON
FLORISTS

BUTTER MAKES IT BETTER
PEORIA CREAMERY COMPANY
THREE QUALITY PRODUCTS
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Beauty the Home
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VAN ALKEN TOPS
Curtains, Ties, Cushions and Ford Repairs
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for Weddings and Parties
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for Women and Misses
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All kinds of Rugs
Peoria and Springfield, Ill. and other cities

ILLINOIS

Peoria
(Continued)

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Great Stocks of Appropriate
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for every member of the Family
Hot and cold drinks, special sand-
wiches and afternoon luncheon
served in the Fountain Room.

Clarke & Co.

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COMPANY

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Allen's Crockery Store
123 W. State Street "Most Everything"
Open 9:30 and night.

VOGEL & WALLEN
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARK CLOTHES
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211 WEST STATE STREET

THE E. & W. CAFE
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Open 9:30 and night.

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Quality Shoe Repair Shop
Parlor for four shoes to
128 S. WYMAN STREET
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Rock Island

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QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
2016 9th AVENUE

Photographs Made in Your Home
By CHARLOTTE SMITH
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BAKER CO.
Everything to wear from
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and Misses.

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One Block West County Building
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GROCERIES, MEATS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
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A. P. STECK
CITY AND FARM PROPERTY
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PLUMBING, HEATING, SEWERAGE,
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WOLFF-GRIFFIS, INC.
Hardware, Furnaces and Metal Work
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Phone 108

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Opposite Village Theatre
Phone 3008

SELBORN BARBER SHOP
Central Ave. and Electric Place
Women's and Children's hair bobbing and
shampooing by experienced barbers

ILLINOIS

Wilmette
(Continued)

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No specialties in bobbing and shampooing.
Appointments by phone.
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SHEET METAL WORK
Furnaces, Gutters, Down Spouts, Skylights,
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Phone Wilmette 1381
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Dry Goods, Women's Wear, Gift Merchandise,
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Deliveries Made to Your Door Daily.
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WILMETTE, ILL.
Member Federal Res. Bank wants to serve you
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News Stand, 100 Calhoun St.; East Wayne
St.

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a efficient salesman
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Hammond

GERTRUDE STEWART
MILLINERY
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POST GROCERY COMPANY
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Phone 7155 52 Williams Street

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The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND., on
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Traction Terminal Station; Severin Hotel,
cor. Illinois and Georgia Sts.; Claypool
Hotel, N. W. cor. Illinois and Washington
Sts.; Everett Shipman, S. W. cor.
Pennsylvania and Market Sts.; Max
Kasas, N. E. cor. Illinois and Market Sts.;
N. E. corner of Illinois and
Washington Sts.; Chas. J. Schaefer,
cor. Kentucky Ave. and West Washing-
ton St.

Wheaton

WHEATON CAFE
One Block West County Building
GOOD THINGS TO EAT

W. V. LAMBE
GROCERIES, MEATS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
123 Front Street Phone 71 and 72

A. P. STECK
CITY AND FARM PROPERTY
215 Madison Avenue Phone 248 and 758

Wilmette

FRED O. NELSEN
PLUMBING, HEATING, SEWERAGE,
Estimates Furnished
1420-LAKE AVE. Phone 2348

WOLFF-GRIFFIS, INC.
Hardware, Furnaces and Metal Work
Opposite Village Hall Bldg.
Phone 108

COSMAS BROTHERS
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Opposite Village Theatre
Phone 3008

INDIANA

Muncie
(Continued)

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Watches-\$12.00 to \$40.00
Cash or easy payments.
Mail orders solicited.
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John R. Maag
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
"Golden Rule Methods"
28 S. 9th St., First Floor

South Bend

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SPORTS APPAREL
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OF
SOUTH BEND

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THE FLORIST
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DRY CLEANING AND DYE WORKS
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SURE-FIT LAST
in Fancy Strap Patterns
Size 3 to 10, AAAA to D
HORNUNG'S
Terre Haute, Ind.

IOWA

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The Killian
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Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.

Denecke's
A good department store for family
and home. Established in 1886.
Our goods must make good
or we will.

THE BOYSON CAFETERIA
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
The best food obtainable, prepared by one of
the best of expert lady cooks.
501-503 FIRST AVENUE

JCPenney Co.
ROSEMAID DAINITY WEAR
For Lovely Women Who Love Lovely Garments
MISS ELLEN JOHNSON
Rm. Phone 6952 Tel. Phone 3237-J

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For Millinery
210 SECOND AVE.

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Davenport

Home & Van Maw
Distinctive Millinery
and Ready to Wear

Schwartz Electric Company
IF IT'S ELECTRICAL, SEE US.
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A. & W. CLOTHING SHOP
Men's and boys' clothing, shoes
for the entire family.
Furnish Bldg. 2nd and Main

ROSELTA MILLINERY
Beautiful hand made hats for the
holidays. Tel. Dev. 9748

ARENS & ALLISON
TAILORS AND CLEANERS
Quality with Service
411 W. 2nd St. Phone Dev. 7901

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"HOME OF QUALITY GROCERIES"
508 Harrison St. Phone Day 3078-3079

JOHN C. POWELLSON
Manager of
Goodwill's Fine Ice Cream
Phone Day 1150 626 Laurel St.

IOWA

Davenport
(Continued)

INTELLIGENT
MUSIC
SERVICE-
Schmidt Music Co.
1111 W. 2nd St. DAVENPORT, IA.
FORBER
FLOWERS
318 READY ST. PHONE DAY 418

Des Moines

BOEKENHOFF'S
CAFE GRILL
Good place to eat
Excellent Food Moderate Prices
712-714 LOCUST STREET

Mrs. Dunn's Beauty Shop
Expresses Dignity and
Service
Hair Dressing, Marcelling, Manicuring
and Shampooing
407-Shops Tel. Walnut 2267

WOLF'S
712-714 WALNUT ST.
Smart Apparel and Millinery for
Women and Misses

International Oil Company
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MABLE W. MERRILL
The Art of Staying
Studio: 204 Continental Building
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DAVIDSON'S
Quality
Furniture
Moderate
Prices

BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK
8th and Locust
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

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Onond Floor Hippie Bldg-210-62nd Ave
Strong Departmentalized-Constant Attention

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK
Walnut and Fourth Street
Business Solicited in every depart-
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Join our Statement Savings Club
Capital and Surplus \$100,000

The Homestead Company
Publishers, Printers, Photo Engravers, Binders,
Steel Dies and Copper Plate Engraving and
Electrotyping. A trial order will convince
you of our quality work and service. Address
THE HOMESTEAD COMPANY
1000 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

Cascade Laundry Co.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Phone Wal. 1246
11th and Grand Avenue

JNO. E. HOOD
GREENWOOD GROCERY
Quality and Service Dr. 32

S. JOSEPH & SONS
Squirt Bldg., 6th and Locust St.
Quality Jewelry Since 1871

FLYNN
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk
Phone Market 1948

NOWEL'S GROCERY
Quality Service Price
City Market, Union, Cor. 2nd and Locust

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IS FOR SALE IN DES MOINES, IOWA, on
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News Stand, 207 2nd Avenue; Moore
News Stand, 309 5th Street; Kansas
Garret News Stand, 7th and Grand Ave.

Marshalltown

J. O. Springer & Co.
Exclusive Wearing Apparel
AND MILLINERY FOR MATHON OR MISS
14 S. Main Street**Mason City****Unusual Values in Fur Apparel**
MASON CITY FUR SHOPPE
FUR COATS REPAIRED AND RELINED
H. HIRSH 217 N. 2nd Ave. S. & Tel. 241**THOMPSON DEAN CO.**
Staple and Fancy Groceries
121 N. FEDERAL AVENUE**Use Yellow Cab Service**
Phone 216**"We Know the Game"**
SMITH & KRW
"Honey Cleaners"**WOODRUFF'S**
0009 00000 118 W. FEDERAL
Street City Agents for Continental Shoes

IOWA

Mason City
(Continued)

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The store that specializes in silks
Large assortments are available almost every
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cravats.
DAMON-IGOU COMPANY
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D.K. Lindberg & Co.
MASON CITY, IA.
"Style in quality women's apparel"

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The French Shoppe
READY-TO-WEAR
MILLINERY
SOUTHWEST COR. SQUARE Tel. 1718
Our operations cover the whole range of French
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UNION MONARCH LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
402 High Ave., West

Sloux City
One Million Dollars Capital
THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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The National Bank for Savings
Under United States Government Supervision
Graber
Women's Apparel, Millinery, etc.
COURTESY-QUALITY
Victor J. Eijen, Jeweler
EXPERT WATCHMAKER
520 FIFTH STREET, SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Auto Phone 2545**QUILLEASH**
Shoes and Hosiery
811 PIERCE STREET
Phone: Studio 3008, Residence 2877
MABLE W. MERRILL
The Art of Staying
Studio: 204 Continental Building
Fifth and Douglas Sts., Sioux City, Iowa**"TOOL SPECIALISTS"**
PETER HARDWARE CO.
Sporting Goods, Tools of Every Description
221 FIFTH ST. SIOUX CITY, IOWA
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Stationery Co.; Jackson Hotel; North
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Drain Tile, Face Brick,
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SHEFFIELD, IOWA**Waterloo****The Christian Science Monitor**
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Lammell Hotel.**KANSAS****Arkansas City****The Christian Science Monitor**
IS FOR SALE IN ARKANSAS CITY,
KANS., on the following news stand: Sweet
Shop News Stand, Oak Hotel.**Iola****Iola Laundry Co.**
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IOLA, KAN.**Kansas City, Kan.****EUREKA GARAGE**
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SERVICE FOR ALL MAKES OF MOTOR CARS
Cars Washed and Polished 1404-9-9 N. 7th St.
Phone 6926 Day and Night Service**Anderson Furniture Co.**
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759-741 Minnesota Avenue
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Furniture Upholstered, Repaired and Refinished
Gladly Called for and Delivered. Both Cities.
1017 North 8th Street Drexel 9620**Flowers for all occasions**
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Drexel 2330 Blk. Lady**KRENNY ICE AND COAL CO.**
Drexel 2079
11th and North Western Tracks**STOREN COAL COMPANY**
Agents Service Anthracite
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500 Adams Street Drexel 8335**BECK'S HOSE REPAIR**
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Finally I asked whether these children were well clothed and fed? The simple and direct manner in which she replied that they were, "since we have prohibition" should sound a note of gratitude to all who have struggled so long and valiantly to remove the curse which would rob even the little ones of proper food and raiment. She also remarked that before the prohibition law was enacted the little children coming to school in an intoxicated condition.

I say all praise to the smallest progress in prohibition.

Philadelphia, Pa. E. G. M.